BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

he Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,024—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1890.

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OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

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Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie"... .. .. "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 Rs. 19-12 per doz. bottles.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell....	17th Jan
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. I. Alderton......	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne...	31st ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	4500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell....	14th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne...	28th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR..	5001	1000	W. J. Webber ..	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.....	14th ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ.........	4205	800	W. D. Worcester...	21st ,,
ASSAM	303	500	G. W. F. Browne...	28th ,,
B.I. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	11th ,,
B.I. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris..	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.I. MIRZAPORE ..	3913	600	R. Harvey........	2nd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	9th ,,
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.I. COROMANDEL	4500	800	A. Reeves	23rd May.

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about. 1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson...	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR ..	5500	1000	W. J. Webber....	13th May.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	16th Jan.
MASSILIA....	4918	1000	C. Fraser...	30th ,,

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H. W. ULOTH,
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Bombay, 8th Jan. 1880.

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The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA..........................	On the 8th February 1890.

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F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 8, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st Feb. 90
MELPOMENE :.....	E. Perini......	3,900	550	5th Feb. 90
IMPERATRIX...	F. Egger..........	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX ..	F. Egger.........	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1.

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on.
POSEIDON.........	L. Lemesich..	4,600	650	15th March,

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
OSIEDON..........	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	21st Jan. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML NUBIA	3591	T. G. Knox	23rd Jan.
M ARABIA	3541	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA.........	3380	Bright..	25th ,,
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell....	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3517	R. Hutchison ...	29th ,,
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T. G. Knox.........	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3541	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Bright	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL............	R. N. Jones...	3,600	400	15th Mar. '90

This steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

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EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
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Bombay, Dec. 30, 1889.

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S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m. on 19th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th February.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about 16th January.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,464 tons, on or about 21st January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 21st January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risk on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1890. Agents.

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The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

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The Patent Manganous Carbon of this Filter is partly compressed into the form of a block, which is screwed to the disc dividing the Water, and by means of ground surfaces the junction is absolutely water-tight.

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½ Gal. size,	plain	7	8	2 Gal. size,	plain		13	8
½ do.	wickered...	8	8	2 do,	wickered ..		15	8
1 do.	plain	9	8	4 do.	plain		19	0
1 do.	wickered ..	10	8	6 do.	do.		26	0

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Manganous Carbon is the very best of all purifying agents—it oxydizes the injurious matters found in various waters with greater rapidity and certainty than any other known material, and maintains its purifying power much longer than the ordinary form of Charcoal.

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1 Pt. size Glass Jug	..	3	0	1 Pt. size Decanter.....		2	8
1½ do. do.	...	3	12	1½ do.	do. ..	3	4
2 do. do.	..	4	8	2 do.	do. ...	4	0
3 do. do.	..	5	4	3 do.	do. ..	4	12
4 do. do.	..	6	0	4 do.	do. ...	5	0

Doulton Pocket Filter, each Rs. 7.

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Do. The Demon, Slazenger's...........		,,	13	0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's		,,	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash		,,	13	8
Do. Ayres' Champion..................		,,	13	4

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Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ...	,,	12	8
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† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	,,
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A bran-new English-built circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson and Co., Lowestoft.

One light and stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON, with patent brake, nearly new, fitted for one or a pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, of London.

One light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs 550.

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FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
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HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury London.

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NOVELTY THEATRE,

SOLE LESSEE ....MR. J. B. FERRELL.

EVERY EVENING at 9-15 p. m.

FERRELL'S
COMEDY and BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL COMEDY OF MODERN TIMES.

" MAMMA. "

MAMMA.	As played for upwards	MAMMA.
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MAMMA.	The Court Theatre,	MAMMA.
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MAMMA.	MRS. FERRELL	MAMMA.
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MAMMA.	MRS. JANNAWAY.	MAMMA.
MAMMA.		MAMMA.

SATURDAY NEXT,
The sparkling Burlesque Extravaganza
" ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE."

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,

Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 Annas.
Other Nights 1 Re. unless otherwise advertised.
Admission Evenings 5 to 7-30.
TUESDAY 1 Re other Evenings 8 Annas.

The Rink is also open every Morning except SATURDAY for practice for Ladies only. To this Sessions, Admission is free.

SATURDAY MORNING from 10 to 12-30 and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4. Childrens' matinee. Children under 12 free, Adults 8 annas.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 22ND, 1890.
A GRAND FETE IN AID OF THE
EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL
ENDOWMENT FUND.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
will be provided for the occasion.

Admission—2 Rs. Reserved Chairs 1 Re. extra. States free. Tickets now on sale every where.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

GREAT ATTRACTION. ! ! !

OPEN EVERY DAY.

4 to 12 p. m.

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LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

(Within five minutes drive of Station.)
NEWLY FURNISHED.

Excellent Table and Lawn Tennis Grounds. A few rooms still available for approachign hot season.

SHIKAR AND PICNIC PARTIES ARRANGED.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR PADLOCKS.

Sizes..................	1,	1¼,	2,	2½,	3	3½, and	4 inches
Rupees................	8,	9,	11,	12,	13,	16, and	23 each.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at the Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th January, 1890.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole, and Rs. 10 per quarter share for the first half year ending 31st December 1889, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 27th January 1890, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 24th instant, on production of share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 24th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કુ૦
for THACKERSEY MOOLJEE &Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay 15th January 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAPUBHAI KAKAL, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased :—

RATONJI BAPUBHAI, PARSHOTAM BAPUBHAI, and RAMJI BAPUBHAI, sons of the deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of letters of administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninty and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

(Signed) J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) L. N. BANAJI
The 10th day of January 1890.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL D. & JAMSETJI
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SHIRINBAI, wife of SORABJEE ARDESARJEE BHAJEEWALLA, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property, All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land, together with stable and house standing thereon, situate at Bora Masjeed Street or Police Court Street, in Fort, Bombay, standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the Vendor, and in the books of the Municipality in the name of Eduljee Burjorjee Padam, bearing the Collector's old No. 52, New No. 492, old Survey No. 687, New Survey No. 8,760, and Municipal A Ward No. 2494, and Street Nos. 9-11; and bounded on the east by the property of Andaroo Jamsetjee Byramjee Saklatwala west by the property of Dorabjee Carsetjee Colah, south by the Sweeper's passage, and on the north by the Bora Musjeed Street or Police Court Street. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. Trimbakraw Harichandrajee, the purchaser's Agent, at No. 425, Girgam Palwa Road, opposite to the late Jagannath Sankersetts house, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 15th day of January 1890.

TRIMBAKRAW HARICHANDRAJEE.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazett* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half year ending 31st December 1889, including the dividend out of surplus profits for half year ending 30th June 1889, have this day been posted.

HENRY CONDER.
Acting Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th January 1890.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE PLANTATION WORKSCIGAR FACTORY.

PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2, 3, MY SPECIAL BRAND
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
"Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, &c.,
Lady Manilla"
} Manufactured from highly flavoured Dindigal Tobacco.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties, to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.

IBRAHIMJEE JEELABHOY,
No. 216, Ripon Road, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for save custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

STONE ENGRAVING.

THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA, HOTEL.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND CLASS.

The Superior Second Class accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's " Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
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VERE FOSTER'S WATER-COLOUR, SERIES. NEW VOLUMES, NOW READY.

BRITISH LANDSCAPE and COAST SCENERY. Eight Facsimiles of Original Water-colour Drawings by Edward Duncan, R.W.S.; numerous Pencil Outlines, and many Illustrations after J. M. W. Turner, R.A. With ample Instructions for Drawing and Painting. Cloth, 5s.

MARINE PAINTING. Eight Facsimiles of the Original Paintings by Edward Duncan, R.W.S., and a number of reproductions by works of J.M.W. Turner, R.A. With practical Instructions for Copying by an eminent Teacher. Cloth, 5s.

FLOWER PAINTINGS for BEGINNERS. Twelve Studies from Nature, executed in a bold and simple style, with Lessons in Sketching and Colouring, and many Outline Sketches. By ETHEL NISBET. Cloth, 4s.

London : Blackie and Son, 49 and 50, Old Bailey.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch :
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1862	£300,690
	1825	£988,156
	1886	£955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871............	£2 196,972		8	1881............	£4,673,299	5	1
1876............	£3,492,950	1	4	1886............	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys. thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous fficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

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For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
BANKS.					
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	947½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	..	£55
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	40)
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	120
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,325
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	44)
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	200
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	5)
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	509	Rs. 45	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	82½
New P. of W. Press	600	500	All	Rs. 40	340
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	50)
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	51)
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		600
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55)
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarant'd 5 per cent	...	£18	...	at 5 p.c	142)
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	825
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,050
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1.000	Rs. 100	1,725
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	600	R	300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	80
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	530	...	28)
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	–
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,00	Rs. 20	480
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	49)
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		560
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3)	675
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	130
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 55	910
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	980
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	665
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1.	635
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	460
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	470
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	600
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	–	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	5	...	605
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 2.	465
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1.	295
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	642½
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50			10)
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	–	900	1,000	–	700
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	850
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	590
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	520
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 20	760
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S.	600½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,950
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	110
Morarjee Gocouldas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,560
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,105
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	345
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,0 0
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Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	–	265
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	660
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	200
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	375
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	--	Rs. 20	500
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Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	215 165
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Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	60
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Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	150
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
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Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,080	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	48,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	358
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	390	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	[illegible]
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	29	8 p.s.	2½
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Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
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Telephone Co., Ld.	19,008	25	600	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,265
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Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	9	28	3	55
Teheran	15	7	57	...	18
Suez	15	7	21	...	59

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 15th Jan. 1890.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	42	...	6
„ Kurrachee	...	11	...	1
„ Madras	...	19	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th January, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·886
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·5
Dew Point	61·4
Relative humidity of Air	·570
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	89·5
Maximum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	70·2
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, E, ENE, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	249

* From midnight to midnight.

THE "TRAVELLERS'" EFFERVESCING RESTORATIVE SALINE removes bile, headache, and languor. Relieves sea-sickness. Agreeable and Cooling. Per bot. Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Young Women's Christian Association, 8 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Ferrell's Comedy Company, 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—H. M.'s troopship Serapis, from Portsmouth ; and Kaveri (s), Mangalore.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Mobile (s), for Persian Gulf ; Karagola (s), Kathyawar Coast and Karachi ; Scindia (s), Rangoon ; and Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close to-day at 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Sutlej will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 1 p.m.

FALL INTO A GRAVING DOCK.—A cart-driver, named Mahomed Ali, on Tuesday last, accidentally fell into the Graving Dock excavation, which is under construction at the Prince's and Victoria Docks on the Port Trust estate. The man was somewhat seriously injured. He is at present under treatment in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Dr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee, residing at Thakordwar Road, reports the theft of three currency notes for Rs. 20 each, stolen from a locked cupboard in his premises, sometime between the 9th and 12th instant. Complainant suspects his Parsee servant, Eduljee Byramjee, of having stolen the notes, he having suddenly disappeared.

MISSING CHILDREN.—Shaik Kadar Shaik Ismail, residing at Islampoora, reports that his son, aged 11 years, named Mahomed, has been missing since the 11th instant.—Chrisna Devsey, residing at Bapoo Khote Street, reports that his niece, aged 15 years, named Rodha, has been missing since Tuesday evening last. She had on two gold bangles, valued at Rs. 125.

"MAMMA" AT THE NOVELTY.—The Ferrell's Comedy Company will this evening produce for the first time in Bombay the celebrated farcical comedy, "Mamma," which has caused quite a sensation in theatrical circles in England and America. It is said to be the trump card of Mr. Ferrell's repertoire, and we hope there will be a good house to welcome the first appearance of "Mamma" at the Novelty. Mrs. Ferrell will play the part of Mrs. Jannaway, around whom all the fun of the piece centres. "Mamma" will be played to-night and to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme this evening at 6 o'clock at the Esplanade Bandstand :—

March........Vivace, op 38..............Mendelssohn.
Mazurka......Greetings to London ...Kuhner.
Grand Finale from "Ariele".........Otto Bach.
Valse ....El Dorado ....Royle.
Gavotte ......Charming ....Boggetti.
Lancers ......Trial by Jury ....D'Albert.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A CHEAP GOAT.—A Mahomedan boy, named Oomar Abdulla, was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with the theft of a goat, the property of one Jamal Ahmed. The accused had crept into a stable when the goat was housed, and having obtained possession of it sold it to a man for 14 annas. The purchaser became suspicious on account of the low price for which he was willing to part with it, and caused the lad to be arrested, and enquiries to be made. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be sent to the reformatory for two years.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played between the teams of the Independent Cricket Club and the (Hindoo team) Camateepora Union Cricket Club on the Esplanade on Sunday, resulting in the complete defeat of the latter by an innings and 90 runs. The Camateepoora Unionists, having won the toss, elected to bat. They scored 36 runs in the first innings and only 6 runs in the second innings. The Independents scored 132 runs, and showed a good display of cricket. Messrs. A.W. Mistri, K. D. Engineer, Dinshaw Tapia, and R. F. Bhaimoonsi each contributed 42, 26, 15, and 11 runs respectively.

TWO RIOTOUS MEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, two men, named Ardasir Pestonjee and Manookjee Hormusjee, were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner, on the 8th instant, near the Bhendee Bazaar. It appeared that they were very violent, and that it took four or five police sepoys to arrest them, the accused were severely injuring some of them while on their way to the police station. They pleaded guilty, and his Worship ordered them each to pay a fine of Rs. 55, and directed that out of that sum three of the injured sepoys should receive five rupees each.

DEATH OF A PILGRIM MENDICANT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Morgue respecting the death of Sayee, mendicant, aged 40 years, who arrived in Bombay from Jeddah about a month ago. He had been suffering from fever and diarrhœa ever since. On Tuesday he was found lying, by the police, at Pakmoda Street, moaning and extremely emaciated. He was placed in a *rekla*, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, on arriving there he died. The verdict was, "That the death of Sayee was caused by diarrhœa."

THE LATE BABU GOVINDA CHARAN, M.A., LL.B.—Among the numerous telegrams and letters of sympathy addressed to his brother Babu Mohesh Narayen, published in the *Kayasth Gazette*, there is a telegram that was despatched by the Valmik Kayasth, of Bombay, according to the resolution passed at a meeting held at Mr. M. H. Nazar, under the presidency of Rao Saheb Kalabhai Lallubhai of Surat. Babu Govind Charan was a distinguished pleader and honorary magistrate of Behar, and there was not one single public movement in that province, whether political, social, or religious, in which he was not a prominent figure. He was the life and soul of the movement for the introduction of social reforms into the Kayasth community. His premature and sudden death by cholera is deeply regretted, and it is proposed to call the Kayasth Boarding House, in preparation at Behar, after his name.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 14th inst., Dr. J. C. Lisboa, president, in the chair. There were present :—Drs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Eduljee Nusserwanjee, R. N. Khory, A. P. De Andrade, P. Lisboa, Chunilal Gordhundas, N. N. Katrack, W. K. Hatch, E. S. Bharucha, Jeejeebhoy P. Nicholson, H. M. Massina, L. J. Pinto, L. P. De Rozario, E. C. Tookina, K. N. Bahadurji, A. C. Tavaria, Dadabhoy Jamasjee, A. D. Mody, R. K. Vacha, Gopal Shivram, Shapoorjee D. Bharucha, H. N. Seervoy, J. A. Da Gama, R. N. Ranina, A. V. Velkar, J. Oliviera, Balchandra Krishna, B. S. Shroff, and Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, the honorary secretary. Visitors—Drs. Kalianwalla, Child, and Bury. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, Dr. S. D. Bharucha was elected a member of the Society. Surgeon-Major W. K. Hatch, F.R.C.S., read a paper on the treatment of hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis by incision.

RESISTING AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a noted character, named Lal Mahomed, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with resisting a police havildar and a police sepoy in the execution of their duty on Tuesday last, at Parel Road. It appears in consequence of a complaint made by a mendicant to the police havildar and the police sepoy in question against the accused with endeavouring to cheat the mendicant by offering for sale brass ornaments as genuine gold articles. The police havildar arrested the accused with the assistance of the police sepoy and was conveying him to a police station, when accused resisted the two policemen and struck them with a stone. Upon enquiries subsequently instituted there was not sufficient evidence to maintain the charge of cheating, consequently he was charged with the offence of resisting the police in the execution of their duty, which was proved against him. Lal Mahomed was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MUNSHI MADHAV PRASAD CHOWDRY.—An entertainment was given by Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar, Ratilal Brijlal Majmudar, and Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff on Sunday night at the residence of Mr. Babulbhai Lallubhai Munsiff to meet Munshi Madhav Prasad Chowdry, of Allahabad, who was on a short visit to Bombay. A large number of Valmik Kayasths were present on the occasion, and they were very glad to hear of his liberality and devotion to the social improvement and regeneration of the Kayasth community. He was the chairman of the reception committee of the second Kayasth conference held at Allahabad and defrayed the whole expense of the conference which amounted to about Rs. 8,000. Among his numerous charities it may be mentioned that Mr. Mathura Prasad, who went to England a few months ago to study for the Bar, has been sent by him at his sole expense. He was gratified to hear that there was no *Zenana* system on this side and ladies were moving about freely. In another room a few ladies had assembled and they added to the pleasure of the evening by a *Gurba* party. Munshi Madhav Prasad was greatly delighted with the entertainment and the assembly dispersed a little after 11 p.m. He left for Surat by Monday's mail, when a few friends assembled at the station and presented him with bouquets and flowers.

"THINGS IN GENERAL."

UNDER this title Messrs. Phillips and Co. have issued a catalogue of all the articles contained in their extensive stock which includes groceries, provisions, and wines. The householdry and silver plate department includes all household, camp, and travelling items ; and under the head stationery and bijoutry, we find writing cases and despatch boxes, also articles suitable for presentation. In the Gymkhana section of the list will be found every requisite for cricket, lawn-tennis, polo, hockey, football, and other games. These goods are specially selected by the Company's London Agent, so that the articles may be depended on as thoroughly well made. In this department will also be found all kinds of indoor games. Under science and art, there are articles for use and instruction in chemistry, electricity, and kindred sciences, whilst naturalist's items, to which special attention has been given, will be found most complete for the collection and setting up of specimens in every branch. To the artist is guaranteed the finest pigments and brushes, whilst the photographer may rely on all the materials relating to his art being of the best, and all the apparatus suitable to the Indian climate. The drug department, the original part of the Company's business, and for the conduct of which the Company is particularly noted, receives special attention. The last gives details of noted and valuable proprietary medicines, and of the many items required in the nursery, and for the relief of the sick and afflicted. The publication is fully illustrated, even coloured plates are given of some novelties in lamps, while all articles requiring description are clearly described so that up-country customers need have no difficulty in choosing their goods.

THE MURIDKI CAMP.

THERE was divine service for British troops on Sunday morning in front of the Head-quarter Camp, the Chaplain from Sialkot having come in to officiate.

Few sights, remarks, the *Pioneer's* correspondent, are more impressive than a Church parade in the open. The annual sermons in the big umbrella-tent at Wimbledon, or at the annual inspection of the Commissionaires, strike different chords. The one feeds the enthusiasm of the citizen soldier : the other reminds the toil-worn warrior of other climes and sterner scenes. In the Chelsea garden one sees men who have stood on Church parade under the walls of Sepastopol, or on the Ridge at Delhi, in the plain below Sherpur, or on the sands of the Gubat Desert. The Church parade during peace manœuvres is the work between the two : and to the wandering correspondent such scenes strike home more keenly than to the professional soldier, to whom it is a parade and nothing more. But to him who has followed other armies in peace and war, such a parade recalls strange memories, gives rise to strange thoughts. One has heard the grand processional hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers, marching as to War" resound through our national Valhalla—Westminster Abbey : yet I ween it never sounded more impressive that when sung to-day by the men of Her Majesty's three first regiments of Dragoon Guards.

To-morrow the first divisional parade with artillery takes place. This will be repeated on Tuesday and Thursday. The remaining day is to be devoted to regimental inspections. The strength of the Division is as follows :—The K.D.G.'s, 496 men and 455 horses ; 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 397 men and 409 horses ; 14th Bengal Lancers, 504 men and 458 horses ; Queen's Bays, 429 men and 411 horses ; 1st Punjab Cavalry, 342 men and 346 horses ; 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 329 men and 334 horses ; 9th Bengal Lancers, 439 men and 452 horses ; 3rd D. G.'s, 498 men and 501 horses ; 5th Punjab Cavalry, 449 men and 479 horses ; and 16th Bengal Cavalry, 510 men and 526 horses ; giving a total of 4,668 men and 4,692 horses, the British Cavalry numbering 1,423 sabres of this force.

There are 108 men and 303 horses sick, the 14th Bengal Lancers and the K D. G.'s heading the list with 60 and 50 horses respectively, mostly contusions.

The low strength of the Punjab Cavalry regiments is accounted for by the fact of their having to leave one squadron on the frontier for outpost duties.

The contingents of the Native States will be present at the final march-past, Patiala furnishing 400 cavalry, Bahawulpur, Nabha, Jhind and Kapurthala, 150 troopers each ; and Faridkot 50 : or in all 1,050 men. The fact that these troops all come from considerable distances and considerable cost to the States merely to take part in a march-past before Prince Albert Victor, shows that the loyalty which prompted their offer to contribute to the defence of the Empire, was no empty expression of devotion to the Throne on the part of the Native Princes.

Next year a camp similar to Muridki will probably be held in Central India, when Bombay and Madras regiments may have the benefit of General Luck's smart handling, and when the excellent troops belonging to the armies of the Nizam and Holkar will, it is hoped, be able to be present.

Lady Roberts arrived in the Commander-in-Chief's Camp to-day. This has been pitched on the south side of the Grand Trunk Road, about a mile and a half from the Cavalry Camp, and is being decorated regardless of expense for the reception of His Royal Highness.

Colonels Cooke, late of the 17th Lancers, and Gerard, C.B., Central India Horse, arrived in Camp to-day. They assume the command of brigades in the final manœuvres.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at a sitting of the Court yesterday :—

RE JAVERILAL KUNIALAL.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the hearing for two months. Mr. Starling for a creditor, opposed the adjournment on the ground that a similar indulgence had been granted before, of which the insolvent had made no use whatever. His lordship refused the application.

RE HUNSRAJ DAMODHAR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for a week's postponement to enable his client to reply to an affidavit filed by the opposing creditor, only the day before. Mr. Starling, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. At the suggestion of the Official Assignee, his lordship granted insolvent an interim order for a week and a week's postponement to enable him to attend the Court under protection and reply to the opposing creditor's affidavit.

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, remarking that the schedule had been properly filed. His lordship remarked that the schedule was made up entirely of round sums on the credit side, and without a single entry of a date or year. Mr. Jardine asked for time to amend the schedule. An interim order for three months was granted, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE BATLIWALLA.

Mr. Mankar, for an opposing creditor, applied for a fortnight's adjournment. As Mr. Ardasir Kapadia who appeared for the insolvent, did not object, the application was granted, the case being fixed for the 29th inst.

RE BECHERDAS KESHOWJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Pranjeevandas Doolabhdas *alias* Majoo ; Lukhoo Tika Multanee ; Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia ; Framjee Burjorjee Batlivalla ; Crushnajee Narayen Vaidya ; Wasudeo Anant Kale and another ; Ahmed Rajab Kasai ; Dakal Sadanund Raue and another ; Cassinath Kesowjee Mahtray ; Chagan Hurjivan ; Bomonjee Eduljee Antia ; James Conroy ; Vishram Trimbak Wani and another ; Virjee Runsord Bhunsalee ; Balla Vithal Pingley ; Gunesh Luxmon Shyledar and another ; and Rukmajee Succaram and another.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held at Bandora this evening at half past eight in Bandora House. All are cordially invited to attend.

CAMP AND TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES complete. Illustrated List on application.—PHILLIPS and Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 13.

Worlledge, Capt, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, from furlough from England.

JANUARY 14.

Leslie, Lieut, Bo, 10th Bo, L Infy, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Worlledge, Capt, Bl Staff Corps, from furlough, to Jalandhar.

Venables, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt on duty, to Deolali.

Surgent, Surgn-Major, Bo, M S, on duty, to Satara.

Young, Lt, Bo, Comst, on leave, to Poona.

Karleton, 2nd Lieut, Bengal 1st Hampshire Regt, to join, to Upper Burmah.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps,
Bombay, 16th January, 1890.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Friday, the 17th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. The "C." Company team for competition of Wyer Cup will proceed to Coorla by first train tomorrow the 17th inst.

3. The "D" Company team will attend at Coorla on Friday, the 17th instant, to compete in the Bayley Shield Competition. Train leaves 5-30 a. m. local time.

4. The Battalion will parade on Saturday the 18th instant at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N. C. Officers detailed for that purpose.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

5. The Squadron will parade at the Kennedy Sea Face near the Remount Stables on Saturday the 18th instant, at 6-45 a.m., and march to the General Parade Ground, Esplanade.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.

For the week commencing 13th January 1890.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

To-day, 7 a.m.—Gun drill in Arsenal Compound.
To-day, 6-30 p.m.—Squad drill at Head-quarters.
To-morrow, 9 p.m.—Gun drill at Head-quarters.

Saturday.—Gun drill at Middle Ground Fort. Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. Dress, uniform and helmets without ball, badge, or chin-chain.

2. The Signalling Class will attend at the Oval at 5-15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays until further orders.

3. There will be practice with the Nolan range-finder on the Oval at 7 a.m. on Saturday.

4. There will be class-firing on the Coorla Range on Tuesday and Friday mornings. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time). An Instructor will be present.

5. The camp at Colaba will commence on the 1st February instead of the 25th instant.

By Order.
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*The Gazette of India*, Jan. 11.)

Surgeon-Major G. P. Mackenzie, Officiating Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer, retired.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. Lake, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Curator of the Geological Museum, with effect from the 4th December, 1889.

Lieut R T Crichton, Ben S C, is appointed an Assis Supt, 2nd grade, in the Survey of India Dept, on probation.

Lieut-Col G Strahan, RA, Offig Depy Surveyor Genl, in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch of the Survey of India Dept at Dehra, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 12th Oct, 1889, vice Major-Genl C T Haig, RE, retired.

The services of Major-Genl Haig are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept from that date.

Mr A Smithies, Depy Conservr of Forests, 4th (offig 3rd) grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Instructor at the Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from 26th Nov 1889, and until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The following reversions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of Dec, 1889, are notified :—

With effect from the 2nd Dec, 1889 in consequence of Mr J C E Branson's return to duty—Mr H S Groves to revert to class IV of the Enrolled List ; Mr A H Anthony to revert to class V ; Mr L E Pritchard to officiate in class VI ; and Mr M A Hydari to revert to the class of Probationers.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contigent—1st Infantry,—Surgeon H Greany, MD, Madras Medical Estabt, to be offig Medical Officer, vice Surgn F J Doyle, on furlough.

The undermentioned second lieutenants appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India—

Madras Staff Corps—R B B Howe, Shropshire L I, and R H M Currie, West Riding Regt.

Bombay Staff Corps—W R Walker, Derbyshire Regt; F W D Trotter, Leicestershire Regt ; and W G Cooper, Leicestershire Regt.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Col W J Parker, Ben S C, Depy Commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Punjab, (p a) for one year and 243 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Major A J Brander, Benl S C, 19th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year.

Capt and Brevet Major C Hogge, Benl S C, 34th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry (Pioneer), for one year; Capt J C B Craster, Benl S C, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year ; Lieut H A Merewhether, Ben S C, 7th Regiment of Ben Cavy, for one year ; Lieut G L Holland, Ben S C, 34th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year ; Lieut J F Stewart, Benl S C, Commissiariat Dept, for one year ; and Lieut A H Bingley, Ben S C, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieut P B Vaughan, Bengal Staff Corps, 35th Regt of Bengal Infantry (Sikhs), for one year ; and Lieut D Beames, Beng S C, 19th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India :—Col G W Willock, General List, Cavy, (m c) for three months ; Col R Eardley-Wilmot, General List, Infantry (m c), for three months ; Major W P Newall, Bengl S C (p a) till 15th Dec, 1889 ; and Lieut H I E Palmer, Ben S C (m c), for six months.

Col M C Perreau, Ben S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India on vacating his appointment of Controller of Military Accounts.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—To be Colonels in the Army, 4th January, 1890.—Lieut-Colonels H E Eliot, and F H Thomas, Bengal General List Infantry, and Lieut-Col S E Swinton, Madras S C.

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Lieut-Colonel.—Major W J Vousden, V.C.

To be Major—Capt G H More-Molyneux, 5th Jan, 1890.

Hony Capt and Depy Commissary A Forsyth, Military Works Dept, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st Oct, 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J R Bell, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem, is appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Frontier Railway Survey in addition to his other duties.

Col K A Jopp, RE, Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta, during the absence of Col C H Luard, RE, on leave, or until further orders ; while so acting Col Jopp will hold the rank of an Offig Suptdg Engr, 3rd class.

Mr G B Reynolds, class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt, is posted to the Estabt under the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment as Offg Manager of the Wardha Coal Railway.

Mr C C S Clark, Assist Engr 1st grade, Burma, is promoted to ExEngra, 4th grade, temporary rank from the 21st August, 1889.

The services of Mr J Woodside, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director Genl of Railways.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi ...	30·104	+·004	—·015	Calm	1	55·7	75·6	50·6	+2·1	51	10	...	...	—0·85
Agra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	30·061	+·015	—·065	Calm	4	53·1	79·5	46·7	+8·1	73	...	...	0·01	—1·07
Jhansi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad ...	30·095	+·015	—·022	E N E	1	56·5	72·9	49·6	+6·7	39	8	...	...	—0·07
Karachi ...	30·071	—·011	—·051	N N E	6	56·0	83·1	55·0	+1·5	80	7	...	0·03	—0·29a
Ajmere ...	30·167	+·016	—·001	Calm	1	51·2	84·7	45·8	—0·2	68	5	...	...	—0·38a
Deesa ...	30·050	—·005	—·037	E N E	...	60·7	90·7	54·9	+2·4	40	4	...	...	—0·15a
Rajkot ...	30·018	—·007	—·060	Calm	4	63·0	89·9	55·5	+3·9	48	...	...	...	—0·35b
Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore ...	30·023	+·002	+·006	Calm	1	57·3	84·1	50·1	—1·9	55	...	...	...	—0·72b
Saugor ...	30·086	+·019	—·036	S S E	3	58·3	81·4	51·8	—0·3	48	...	...	...	—1·97b
Jubbulpore ...	30·146	+·018	—·009	Calm	1	52·0	80·9	44·3	—4·8	75	...	...	...	—1·59b
Hoshangabad...	30·100	—·005	—·035	E	3	54·9	83·8	50·8	—2·6	63	...	...	...	—1·39b
Khandwa ...	30·085	—·013	—·011	N E	2	57·8	86·7	50·5	—2·5	39	...	...	...	—1·14b
Raipur ...	30·060	+·017	—·035	N N E	3	62·6	83·9	54·7	—0·9	54	...	...	...	—1·09b
Nagpur ...	30·069	+·001	—·033	N N W	8	61·6	86·7	55·8	+0·2	52	...	...	...	—1·69b
Amraoti ...	30·088	?	?	E S E	4	72·6	88·1	62·8	+5·7	26	...	...	...	—1·92b
Akola ...	30·081	+·012	—·030	Calm	4	55·4	87·0	49·1	—5·2	61	...	...	...	—1·44
Surat ...	30·034	+·010	—·020	N N E	L	61·5	92·1	59·0	+1·8	94	...	...	...	—0·81a
Malegaon ...	30·094	+·001	—·022	W	3	59·4	87·4	50·5	—1·6	40	...	...	...	—1·43b
Bombay ...	30·992	+·002	—·053	E N E	10	72·5	89·5	70·8	+3·0	76	...	...	...	—0·87b
Poona ...	30·069	—·012	—·015	E S E	8	65·2	85·5	52·4	—3·4	33	...	...	...	—1·66b
Sholapur ...	30·069	+·009	—·027	E	6	64·6	88·7	55·6	—1·7	48	...	...	...	—1·80b
Ratnagiri ...	29·993	+·003	—·010	E S E	6	76·8	93·4	66·4	—0·1	42	...	...	...	—0·83b
Belgaum ...	30·011	—·012	—·039	E N E	5	65·9	81·8	56·4	—0·9	55	...	...	0.34	—1·66b
Goa ...	29·990	...	...	E N E	2	74·0	82·0	73·0	...	95	...	...	0.04	...b
Karwar ...	29·974	—·001	—·041	N E	3	67·0	90·3	62·5	—3·9	68	...	...	...	—3·15b
Mangalore ...	29·940	—·022	—·075	E S E	3	70·9	91·3	66·9	—3·2	53	...	...	3·58	—0·11
Calicut ...	29·932	—·022	—·074	E	5	70·5	87·3	65·1	...	65	...	...	4·08	—3·33b
Cochin ...	30·994	—·015	—·045	Calm	L	72·0	90·3	65·7	—5·6	67	4	...	8·49	—1·37b
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·29	...
Secunderabad .	30·083	—·011	—·037	Calm	4	60·9	84·7	56·6	—1·1	74	...	...	0·79	—1·30b
Masulipatam ...	30·032	—·002	—·036	N N E	2	67·8	83·6	63·1	—2·2	91	...	...	4·02	—2·47
Bellary ...	30·055	—·009	—·025	Calm	3	65·5	85·5	55·9	—3·9	59	...	...	0·66	—1·64b
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	30·005	+·002	—·066	E N E	14	77·3	83·8	57·7	+8·5	59	7	...	15·57	—8·50a
Coimbatore ...	30·032	—·040	—·048	N	4	65·6	83·3	62·3	—1·4	84	3	...	1·85	—3·98a
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	29·967	—·017	—·063	N E	8	78·9	82·0	70·8	+0·9	67	4	...	18·84	—12·83c
Colombo ...	29·899	+·017	—·088	N	17	81·5	88·0	72·0	...	65	2	...	15·97	—5·22a

In column Wind rate per hour, L = Light, M, Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.
a Fine weather with passing clouds. *b* Fine clear weather. *c* Sea rough.

SUMMARY.—The barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been very small everywhere Pressure continues to be very high in Rajputana and low along the West Coast from Mangalore southwards as far as Negapatam. The baric gradients to the southwards of latitude 20°, and more particularly on both coasts, are steep and appearances off Colombo and Negapatam are suspicious and indicate the existence of a disturbance to the eastwards of those stations. Pressure is below the normal average throughout the whole country, and the deficiency is somewhat considerable on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts and also in Ceylon. Winds are generally north-north-easterly to east-south-easterly at most places and the wind velocities of the past 24 hours appear to have been above the average at Colombo, Madras and Negapatam, nearly average at Bombay, Sholapur, and less than the average at almost all other places. This morning's observations show that wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Colombo, 8 miles at Bombay, Calicut, and Madras, and 6 at Negapatam, Mangalore, Goa, Hoshangabad and Karachi. The maximum temperature is above the average in most districts, and the excess to-day appears to be very great at Ajmere, Karachi, Bombay, and Ratnagiri. The highest maximum readings were 93° at Ratnagiri, 92° at Surat, 91° at Mangalore and Deesa, and 90° at Karwar and Cochin. The nights are hotter than usual in Sind, the North-West Provinces, and also locally at some few other places, such as Madras, Bombay, Amraoti, Deesa and Delhi, but continue to be moderately cool elsewhere. The lowest temperatures last night were 45° at Jubulpore and 47° at Allahabad. Humidity appears to be rising at some few places, and skies are very cloudy in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and partially so in the south of the Peninsula. In the extreme south off the Coromandel Coast and Ceylon, weather appears to be somewhat unsettled, and wind and sea to be rising.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Tocopilla, 495 tons, Captain G W Garland, cleared yesterday for Cochin in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Scindia, 2,029 tons, Captain F Harrington, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE Coasting steamship Kaveri, 543 tons, Nakoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mangalore with a general cargo and 36 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamship Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W J Rule, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr J W Taylor, as cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col J Jopp, Col C A Cunningham, Rev A C Saepee, Major and Mrs A S McKae, Mr R Roskell, Mr R L Gordon, and 66 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cy of Dublin	2150	Swan	A	Sir C Forbes & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	B	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Sculptor	850	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co.
„ C. Forbes	1591	Taitt	F	F Muir & Co.
„ Sullamut	2114	Webber	N	H A L Baladina.
„ Ehrenfels	1609	Kayser	O	Glade & Co.
„ Idaho	2401	Brotherton	P	F Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Kt. Templar	2704	Shiell	1	K Nixon & Co.
„ Nubia	2119	Knox	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	4	Hajee Cassum.
„ Sutlej	2103	Worcester	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Poseidon	2510	Lemesich	8	A-H Lloyds & Co.
„ Sheik	1245	Daly	10	K Nixon & Co.
„ Branksome Hall	2191	Barnes	13	Edward, Bates & Co.
„ Almirante Barroso (Man-of-War.)	..	D'Mello	15	Brazil.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
15	H. M.'s Troopship Serapis	Boardman	Portsmouth, Dec 18.
	Kaveri (s)	Nakoda	Mangalore.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Mobile (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	K. Coast & Karachi
	Scindia (s)	Harrington	Rangoon.
	Clan Macdonald (s)	Rule	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Byculla, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
„ Lawada, for Calcutta, &c.

The barque Tocopilla, Captain Garland, cleared yesterday for Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
10	Scotia s	Crockhalt	Glasgow, Nov 20.
11	Putiala s	Smith	Singapore, Jan 1.
	Lady Armstrong s	Abbott	Muscat, Dec 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10.—Steamers Madras, Maharaja, Rohilla, Arratoon Apcar, Nurjahan and Sultan. Ship Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
11	Rewa s	Calcutta.
	Patna s	Bombay.
	Clive s	Quilon.
12	Dalhousie s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
11	Patna s	Calcutta.
	Rewa s	London.
	Rannoch s	Chittagong.
	Clive s	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—28 kegs paint, Rustomji Sorabji and Co ; 9 packages provision, etc, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—29 packages medicine, F S Madon and Co ; 44 cases medicine and provision, B Cullianji.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—9 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Abeona s—66 boxes gun powder, A B Hollis.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Po s—1 case perfumery, Phillips and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Po s—15 cases claret, Phillips and Co.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

285-89—Ardesir, H & D—Amichand Panalal vs Ganeshlal Sobhagmul—Pestonjee and R—Part heard.
373-89—Payne, G and S—Hassambhoy Bundallybhoy vs Khulfan Hoosein and others.
76-88—Balkrishna and D—For pauper—Balaram Bappoo vs Settbai and others.
331-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Marwady Jaleeram Ramchunder vs Vulubdas Kalidas and another—Jefferson, B, D and K.
400-89—Mansuklal, D and J—Bai Maneck and another vs Vulubdas Goverdhundas—Little, S F and N.
222-89—Chitnis, M and M—Moreshwar Nanabhoy and another vs Thucker Vulubdas Luckmidas and another—Chalk, W and S.
155-89—D S Garud—Jeykore vs Nanabhoy Anoopram and others—M E and H, M D and J, and Payne, G and S.
213-88—Craigie, L and O—Cursetbai vs Bomonjee Cursetjee Punthukey—Macfarlane, E and H.
284-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Fazul Dhurumsi vs Sakinabai and another—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

523-89—Mulji B B—Gordhundas Khatao vs Ramchundra Wittoba.

For Judgment.

480-89—Thakordas, D and C—Rahimtulla Noor Mahomed vs Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia—Wadia and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

205-87—Chalk, W and S—Munguldas Tapidas vs Khoja Gulamhoosen—Wadia and G. Part heard. (Settled.)
441-89—In person—Anundjee Khetsey vs Pudmabai and others—Craigie, L and O.
303-89—Payne, G and S—R P Nixon and others vs Rutnajee Sowajee and others—Chalk, W & S.
321-88—Nanu and H—Deepchand Nibalchand and others vs Motichand Harakchand—Payne, G and S.
483-89—E Wilkin—Ganeshdas Chaitandas vs Joovermul Samirmul—Burder and B.
193-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Amirudin bin Kootbudin vs. Nakoda Mahomedally Rogay and others.—Tyebjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

628-89—Little, S F and N—G Salmon and others vs Meerjamul Oonkarmul and another—M H Khan.—Part heard.
642-89—Pestonjee and R—Nursingdas Ramnarayen and others vs Nagjiram Jewraj and others.
643-89—Pestonjee and R—Nursingdas Ramnarayen and others vs Bherudas Shivlal and another.
670-89—Mansuklal, D and J—Ramdas Bhanjee vs D E Henriques.
674-89—In person—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Camatee Sayanna Sayeboo Dhurmajee.
684-89—Payne, G and S—Natha Kherra and others vs Sayana Saiboo Dhurmajee—In person.
687-89—Payne, G and S—Narrondas Dowlutram vs Buldeo Ramrutton—Pestonjee and R.

Postponed Long Causes.

404-89—Little, S F and N—Govind Gungadhur vs C A Turner and others—Roughton and B. Part heard.
221-89—Ardesir, H and D—Roopsing Muthooradas vs Nurrotum Gordhundas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
302-89—Little, S F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs C A Turner and others—Crawford and B.
428-89—Burder and B—Adam Rosen vs Tyab Khan and others—Roughton and B.
431-89—Roughton and B—G W Roughton and another vs Rahimtoola Noormahomed—Thakurdas, D and C.
437-89—Mirza, H K—Haji Mahomed Rasa vs Hormusji Manockji Dadabhanji and another—Nanu and H.
559-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Hassumbhai Pradhan and others vs Bhau Krishnarao—M H Khan.
52-89—Payne, G and S—Karmali Jóosub Datvani vs Haji Abdool Latif—L S F & N ; & B, C & B.
100-89—Little, S, F and N—Premjee Mhunji and others vs Nanda Devji & others—Thakurdas, D and C.
101 89—Little, S, F and N—Premji Mohunji and others vs Nanda Devji and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA," as supplied to the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4lbs. obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Paroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—RANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

BEER, WINES, LIQUEURS, &c. of best quality and at very moderate prices.—Apply MAX UNGWAR, 7, Hummum Street.

JUST RECEIVED our New Stock of Nevada Butters, Breakfast and Dinner Cruets, Teasets, Bisquit Barrels, &c. Also Cutlery from Mappin and Rodgers. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 and 3-30 p.m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Guaranteed Portuguese CLERK to go with Goods and Money upcountry. Liberal salary with travelling allowance.—Apply sharp to R., care of this Office.

WANTED.—A CLERK, good handwriting and book keeping required. Only well recommended hands need to apply.—F. AHRLE & Co., Photographers.

WANTED.—One or two good ASSISTANTS with knowledge of retouching or competent retouchers, by good salaries. Apply to—F. AHRLE & Co., Photographers.

FOR SALE.—A 3 WHEELED SHILDS PARAMBULATOR and a CRATTE in good order Apply to M. O., this office.

WANTED.—A new or second-hand HODGART or NASMYTH PRESS with, or without Boiler. Apply stating full particulars and price to "COOMPTA" care of this Office.

WANTED.—An experienced European LADY'S MAID to accompany a family of a NATIVE GENTLEMAN to ENGLAND. She must be a good sailor, and is also expected to take care of the Children. Apply by letter or in person with testimonials on or after 20th instant to "D.," care of Manager, Watson Hotel.

WANTED.—A good ENGINEER with experience of Press Machinery for an establishment up-country. Apply to R. B., care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "West Wood" "Park Hall," "Reay Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of from 2 to 6 bedrooms, Com[illegible] views. Particulars Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE DADABHOY, Ripon Hotel.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana. Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 3, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared of finest selected Java tobacco. In flavour and mildness they stand unrivalled, and all lovers of this brand should give them a trial. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—The S. S. TANJORE (now in the Victoria Dock.) For particulars apply to Rao Bahadoor Bhugwandass Bagli, Shaik Memon Street, Opposite to Moolji Jethas Market.

TENTS.—The property of J. A. BAINES, C.S., (1) Jabalpur single-pole specially made to order, 20 by 16 inside, but inner kanats thrown back to outer and double-roofed throughout, windows at one end coir matting for verandah and carpets for interior used one season only, complete Rs. 600 (cost 900.) (2) Bengal Ravtie about 16 by 14 with bath room same width as tent with carpet. Old but in good order Rs. 125. (cost 350). Apply to the COLLECTOR'S HEAD CLERK, Surat.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—A large Assortment of Striped and Check Flannel, from Annas 4 to Annas 6 per yard. ANANDRAO NARAYAN, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort.

PEDOMETERS to measure within a yard the distance you walk daily. In a neat Silver crystal case at Rs. 35, 40 and 45, at MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JUST RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of ONE-DAY BEE ALARM TIMEPIECES, Rs. 8. Goes in any position. Warranted for 2 years. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE Rs. 400.—STARLEY'S ROAMER TRICYCLE with all latest improvements and extras. Arrived July 1889 in perfect order. Apply to J. L. Johnston, C. S., Dharwar

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jefferies, Marine Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Five Self-acting Twist Mules, 1 3-8in. gauge, 6[illegible]6 spindles each; Six self-acting Weft Mules, 1 1-8in. gauge, 8[illegible]0 spindles each. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly."

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

HANDSOME, HANDY, and STRONG WALKING STICKS of RICHEST quality MALACCA canes with handsomely carved SILVER MOUNTINGS. Prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.—JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
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FOR SALE,
BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.			
Or 24	do.	do.	,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780,			
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.			
Or 24	do.	do.	,, 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, to the highest bidder, without reserve, a valuable and handsome collection of blackwood open-carved furniture, consisting of pier, writing, and round tables marble top), flower pot stands, conversation sofas, prideaux and drawing-room chairs, swinging cradle, Tucker, argand lamps, table ornaments, pictures, music box, a self acting organ, folding harmonium, K. O. lamps, &c., the property belonging to a native gentleman.

Also carriages viz. one landau and one Victoria.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, January 17, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Cotton and Wool Cleaning and Ginning Factories at Lower Colaba and at Bellasis Road, Byculla has been POSTPONED to 22nd and 23rd January 1890.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF RICH CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, PIER GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 16th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 10 Chukla (old Cazi Street, near the Crawford Market), by order of C. A. Turner Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Nansey Nuthoo, an adjudged insolvent, consisting of rich cut and fancy 6, 8, 10 and 12 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light argand lamps, plain and fancy globe lamps, glass shaft candlesticks, table and hanging oil and kerosine lamps, chandelier fittings, wall bracket lamps, panorama balls, thick plate, pier glasses, bracket mirrors, drawing-room sofas and chairs, Brussels hall carpets rich cut glassware, handsome dinner sets, tea, crockery ware, spoons and forks, cutlery, marble-topped round tables, pier tables, whatnots, hat stands, glass door cupboards, almirah press, single cots, Baba cradle, screens, mehta boxes, stationery case, show cases large trays, curtains, covers, meat safe, coir matting, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DADUR.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagees Pedro Domingos Agapito Desa and Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ignacio Manoel De Silva, the following landed Property viz.:—

All that piece of land together with a Dwelling House standing on a Fazundary land belonging to Antonio Fernandes, admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts, situate lying and being on the Western side of the Dadur Road leading from Dadur to Worlee, and it is in the sub Registrar of Bombay assessed by the Collector of assessment bearing No. 653, bounded as follows on the East West, North, and South, the Oart of the said Antonio Fernandes formerly and now in the occupation of the said Ignacio Manoel de Silva.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to Messrs Balkrishna and Dikshit the Mortgagee's Attorneys at their office No. 2 Church Gate street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 17, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15.

THE price of Bar Silver, according to Reuter, remained at 44⅜d. in London yesterday, but private telegrams make the quotation ⅛d. higher at 44½d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities advanced ¼, say to £69¼, but 4½ per cents were ⅛ lower, at £71⅞. Consols were unchanged at 97¼, and Indian Sterling Loan at 107½. Three more lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta were placed by the Indian Council yesterday at 1s. 5 9-32d., and 1¼ lakh at 1s. 5 5-16d., these rates showing an advance of 1-32d., and 1-16d respectively on Monday's extra sale, and of 5-32d. to 3-16d. on last Wednesday's allotment rate. Paris quotations are again unaltered.

Bombay Linseed was 3d. per quarter lower on the spot, at 42s. 3d. per quarter, ex-quay; but the arrival price was unchanged at 43s. per quarter. Quotations for Rapeseed, and also for Wheat come as before.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady, the total sales having been still less than on the previous day at 8,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. Spot prices both of Mid.-American and East Indian Cotton were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for all deliveries excepting April-May for which the decline was only 1-64d. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales

The Manchester market had been firm, but the quotations for staple Goods wired show no change; we notice an advance of ⅛d. in 40s. Mule Twist, however, at 9⅜d. per lb.

A decline of 1-16 took place in ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday at 10 7-16 cents, and April Futures were 3 points lower at 10·51 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were fully heavy at 31,000, and the figures to date now give the following comparison with those of the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	31,000	29,000	16,000
Three days' do. ...	79,000	75,000	57,000
Since 1st Sept. 89	4,534,000	4,050,000	4,327,000

Advices from Liverpool and New York being again of an unencouraging tenor, as above reported, our local Cotton market has been quiet again to-day, and the volume of business passing has further contracted, total sales having shrunk to under 1,500 bales, of which half were of Julgaum, at Rs. 206½-7; and the balance Bengals, at Rs. 179-81; and Barsee, at Rs. 231 per candy. Prices, however, are quoted as before, all round.

WHEAT has been rather more inquired for by exporters, and a steadier feeling has come over the market again; but only a moderate business has been done, and prices are quoted unchanged.

SEEDS of all descriptions are quiet at previous rates, and transactions have been again upon a small scale, shippers being mostly out of the market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,815	bales.
Wheat	12,496	cwt.
Linseed	426	,,
Rapeseed	4,716	,,
Gingelly	3,447	,,
Ground Nuts	15,209	,,
Castor Seed	2,306	,,

FREIGHTS may still be called firm and advancing but business is checked by the high rates demanded. We hear that some ready business has been done for Genoa at 22s. per ton, per Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling, and on receipt of advices from Calcutta (which market is leading us, as money there is scarcer than here), of an advance there to 1s. 5 11-16d. for six months' sight Credits, rates became 1-32d higher. A few Bills were done in the morning at 1s. 5 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but business generally has been dull, and little Merchants' Paper has offered. Bank Telegraphic has been obtainable for the mail at 1s. 5½d. Latest telegrams from Calcutta quote six months' sight Credits at 1s. 5⅝d., and in view of the steady demand for money. Council allotments are expected to go well. We quote meantime:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 5 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 5½d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 5 13-32d.	,,
Credits	do.	...1s. 5½d.	,,
Francs	do.	...1·84	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER chiefly under the influence of the Calcutta market has declined to 96⅜ for Fours for cash; the February account having been quoted at 96 9-16; and the March account, for which 97 3-16 was at one time named, at 97. For 4½ per cents 101¼ is now quoted.

SHARES have been a very quiet market and the only changes which we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 each in Luckmidas Khimji and Southern Mahratta Cotton Mill shares, at Rs. 760, and Rs. 260, respectively; an advance of Rs. 4½ in Manockji Petit Mill at Rs. 1,105; and a decline of Rs. 75 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, at Rs. 3,075 and of Rs. 10 in the third, at Rs. 780 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

HONGKONG, JAN. 15.

The P. and O Company's s.s. Oriental left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4½d.
The Manchester Market was firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8¼ ,, ,,	6-6
40s Mule Twist	9⅜
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4⅞d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69¼
4½ per cent. ,,	71⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	44⅜d. per oz

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 14.

10 p.m.	74·2

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

6 a.m.	71·5
10 a.m.	76·0
2 p.m.	84·0
4 p.m.	82·0

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, Muscat close on 16th instant at 14-30 p.m. at Karachi.

Communication with the Hedjaz and Zemen interrupted.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 15.—Barometric changes are somewhat irregular. A rise is reported in the Punjaub, Upper Sind, Rajputana, North-West, Provinces, Bengal, the Circars, Burma, and one or two stations in the north of the Konkan and Khandesh; and fall is reported in Lower Sind, the Berars, and south and centre of the Peninsula. Rise is rapid in North-west Punjab, and changes are slight. Elsewhere high pressure area has moved north-west-ward to west of the Punjab. Otherwise the distribution has little changed. Wind directions are unaltered, but the force is rising to the south-west of the Bay. Temperature is falling, but the mean remains above the normal, except in Madras and Burma. Weather is very cloudy and threatening. Rain is reported in North-western India, and unsettled in the Carnatic and south-west of the Bay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BORAH—January 6, at Tezpur, Assam, the wife of Surgeon-Major S. Borah, Civil Surgeon, Darrung, of a daughter.

DYER—January 10, at the Parsonage, Darjeeling, the wife of Alfred Saunders Dyer, M.A., Chaplain, of a son.

ELLIOTT—January 5, at 5 Lindsay Street, Calcutta, the wife of E. Elliott, of a son.

DEATH.

MACDONALD—Jan 3, Charles Macallister Macdonald, of Dowlutpore, Tirhoot and Kincorth, Forres, Scotland.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1890.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday derived special interest from the fact that it was the last over which the retiring chairman, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, would preside, and it was not surprising, therefore, that the attendance was unusually large. The report, whose clearness and ability were deservedly acknowledged by the chairman, once more exemplified the width of range of the subjects which the Chamber, while careful never to go beyond its rightful functions, is called upon to concern itself with. The Merchandize Marks Act came into operation during the year, and its working has occupied the watchful attention of the committee, who have taken no unimportant share in advising Government as to the lines on which the measure should be laid down, and the rules which should be devised for giving effect to it. There have been difficulties attendant upon the early working of the Act, but the good sense and practical wisdom of the Chamber have been brought to bear upon them, the Government have readily intervened, and the result is that complaints have ceased, and the Act is now being worked with little or no friction. The strong representations which the Chamber made to the Government of India on the subject of the employment of the Treasury balances, constituted one of its most useful interventions during the year. For although Government were reluctant to admit the contentions forcibly put before it by the Chamber, it was evident to most people that a decided impression had been made upon the minds of the financial authorities, and that such sudden withdrawals as that of July 1888 would not occur again. We seem to see, indeed, in the proposal of the Government to increase the proportion of Paper Currency Reserve invested in Government paper, a desire to liberate funds that will be available for trade purposes, as well as to save interest on the increased investment. The committee have swollen the strong tide of opinion which has for years been flowing against the silver plate duty, and here, too, it is not improbable that they will shortly see that their view of the matter—which is the view of all in India who have paid attention to it—has prevailed. On the mail-day question the Chamber have powerfully aided in formulating public opinion, and here, too, they have been on the winning side. So again, with the endeavour to better the Indian wheat export trade by doing away with the vicious old custom of shipping it with a high percentage of impurities. The Chamber began by bringing Liverpool round to its way of thinking, though London was obdurate. As time has passed by London has abandoned its *non possumus* attitude, and though, as home politicians would say, it has not yet "found salvation," it has come much nearer to sound views than it was a year ago. In regard to other objects upon which it has set its heart the Chamber is learning that even sound views cannot be made to prevail in a day. Commercial experience and the decisions of the Law Courts are constantly showing fresh cause why railway receipts should be made negotiable instruments. Yet the railway receipt is still a railway receipt and nothing more. The Chamber hope to make something more of it before they have done, and vigorous action by the incoming committee with that object is spoken of. It is fair to Government, however, to acknowledge that there are few if any cases in which the representations of the Chambers have not been received with the consideration due to competent exponents of commercial opinion. The Indian Chambers of Commerce are making their work upon Indian legislation more plainly than any other non-official bodies in the country, notwithstanding the reluctance of the inventors of new cut-and-dried constitutions for India to assign to them any place in their schemes.

Sir Frank Adam's address yesterday was an admirable elucidation of the principal topics dealt with in Mr. Marshall's report. It recognized the advantages, while making little of the inconveniences, of the Merchandize Marks Act. One suggestion which he made for the amendment of the Act was based upon a brief, but probably a sufficient experience. An official prosecutor, it seems, is wanted under the Act, and the question arises whether this new duty should be imposed upon the Government Solicitor. Possibly the slight friction with the Customs' authorities which occurred last year has made the Chamber reluctant to look in that Department for the officer to undertake the work. But there might after all be an advantage in entrusting the duty to an authority on the spot, and in daily contact with the import trade of the port. The chairman gave an example of the slowness with which the legislative machine of the Government of India works when he referred to the Bankruptcy Bill which is not yet an Act. We do not know if the supreme legislative authorities can be spurred to activity by having their attention invited to the rapidity with which new measures are being introduced and carried through in our local legislature in these days. But there is widespread curiosity to learn what Mr Scoble is waiting for. It is just four years since the still unpassed Bankruptcy Bill was drafted, and in the interval every Local Government and every Chamber of Commerce in India has pronounced its opinion upon it for the guidance of the Government of India. Are we to believe that the cause of delay is not here, but in Whitehall, where an extreme anxiety has been shown that the Indian bankruptcy law should be reformed in the light of a full experience of Mr. Chamberlain's English Act? If that is so, it is only another instance of the success with which the Secretary of State's Council can tie the hands of responsible authorities in India. There is, however, one point on which the Bill is still in need of amendment, or at all events of being supplemented by action elsewhere. The absconding bankrupt, so long as he can find his Alsatia in every Native State, will still be the chartered libertine of our bankruptcy system, and the delay in legislating will be atoned for if means can be devised, in the Bill itself or otherwise, for staying his flight. Some method of civil extradition is surely not beyond the wit of the Foreign Office, and successful as the Government of India have been in persuading the Native States to give up transit dues, there should be no difficulty in persuading them now to make the much smaller concession which would be necessary in this matter. As Sir Frank Adam pithily puts it, "the Foreign Office is not worth its salt if it fears to face the question." The suggestion which was made from the chair of the Chamber yesterday that the time has arrived for taking the first steps towards the abolition of compulsory pilotage in the harbour of Bombay is one that needs to be cautiously dealt with, and only after there has been a full expression of competent opinion upon it. Sir Frank Adam acknowledges that the Marine Insurance companies do not approve of the idea, though he shrewdly doubts if the offices would raise their rates if compulsory pilotage were done away with to-morrow. The final court of appeal in a matter of this kind is the shipping community itself, and its judgment would only effectively be pronounced when, the employment of a pilot having been made discretionary, we should see by the number of ships that went to sea without a pilot how far the shipping community regarded pilotage as superfluous. The practical justification of the change would be in a saving of expense. But as for some time to come a pilot establishment would have to be maintained, though on a reduced scale, the saving would be only partial. The Chamber of Commerce have, however, in the past done much to reduce the charges of the port. It was through the action of their representatives on the Port Trust two years since that a portion of the large surplus available was applied in a general reduction of the scale of charges, and Sir Frank Adam is doing good service in urging the representatives of the Chamber who are on the Trust to keep their eyes on the large reserve—about sixteen lakhs—now in the hands of the Trust. The prosperity of the Port is to be sought not in accumulating large balances, but in making its charges low enough to attract an increasing body of trade.

The references to postal and telegraph charges in the chairman's address would have sent Mr. Henniker Heaton home rejoicing if he had heard them. The chairman, it is true, does not admit the commercial urgency of a reduction of postal charges, regarding them as a small percentage upon the expenditure of a business establishment. Cheap telegraphing, however, he deems to be of serious importance, and it is an advantage to us that Mr. Heaton, who has made a hobby of that question, has had an opportunity of learning what local opinion on the subject is. We may commend to the notice of the authorities of the Imperial Institute Sir Frank Adam's reference to the proposal to establish in Bombay a Trade Museum on the German model. It would be a useful institution, we are told, but not useful enough to pay for. "The feeling is that private enterprise, stimulated by self-interest, is enough to make sure that no opportunity of pushing and developing trade in articles of import or export is thrown away or neglected." Such is the answer of the commercial world to the promoters of the Imperial Institute, and the answer is one to which no effective rejoinder has yet been made. Sir Frank Adam's references to the Exchange question were, like everything that he has said upon that subject, exceedingly cautious. He had indeed a new theory to propose, but it was put forward tentatively, and with a view perhaps only to invite criticism. Pointing out the large claim that India would continue to make upon the silver supplies, and the large quantity that would be absorbed by America and the industries, he asks if the "linking" of silver to gold in a bi-metallic ratio would largely increase the supply of money in Europe or raise prices? But is not the answer to this that it would depend upon the terms of linking—in other words upon the ratio? If the ratio were the familiar but now necessarily discarded ratio of fifteen and-a-half to one, there would be an inducement to the owners of silver mines to so far increase the output that the supply of silver available for minting would be largely augmented. At twenty to one the inducement would be so much less, and it is possible that Sir Frank Adam's forecast would in that case prove correct. The most practical side of his references to the Exchange question was that from which he glanced at the important topic of railway extension in India. With a rising exchange the determination of the Government not to increase the sterling debt on railway account will need to be revised. Sir Frank Adam might have gone further, and have shown how the ordinary objections to an increase of the gold debt are modified when the charge is incurred for railway enterprizes which will tend to a permanent enlargement of our exports, and through that to an improvement in Exchange.

SIR ALFRED LYALL has written an interesting life of Warren Hastings, published by Macmillan and Co. A good deal of interest is crowded even into the first page of the first chapter. Vindicating his hero against the asperion of Burke, who described Hastings' origin as low, obscure, and vulgar, Sir Lyall retorts that Burke himself was the son of a country solicitor, and that the calumny which he uttered, he took with many others of the sort, from Sir Philip Francis Burke ought to have known that though Warren Hastings was the son of a father who married without means at the age of fifteen, and died obscurely in the West Indies, after having taken holy orders when of the necessary age, yet he had ancestors who held the manor of Daylesford in the time of Henry II., and who lost the greater part of their estates during the civil wars in the service of Charles I. Warren Hastings' mother died when he was born, and his father abandoned him immediately afterwards. Sir Alfred who smites Burke for his unkind allusions to the great Proconsul's origin, admits "that no man of genius ever inherited less in mind or money from his parents, or owed them fewer obligations of any kind.' It is not easy to regard Sir Afred Lyall's description as in any degree more flattering than the statement that Hastings' origin was obscure and low and vulgar. Warren Hastings did not owe anything to his parents, but he owed a good deal to his uncle, who sent him to Westminster, and everything else to his indomitable energy and commanding talents. Sir Afred Lyall deals with Burke's "malevolence" in the spirit in the opening passage of the book, but while making due allowance for the natural and righteous sympathy of the biographer for his subject, the work is a candid and vigorous review of a great career.

IT has been decided to form an Association in Bombay of the members of the European Civil Service of the Bombay Presidency, formerly designated the Uncovenanted Service. This step has already been taken in Calcutta, in Madras, and in the North, and there is no reason why Bombay should not follow the example. A public meeting will be held in the Durbar-room of the Town Hall, on the afternoon of Monday, the 27th instant, with a view to the election of a committee representative of the various services, and agreeing to a course of action with a view to bring their claims to the attention of Parliament. The services in question include the Geological and Topographical Survey, the Education, Public Works, Finance, Police, Judicial, Forest, Telegraph, Opium, and other departments. They ask for a modification of the existing rules, which were originally framed at a time when the scientific services had not reached their present development, and were composed mainly of persons permanently domiciled in India, and are, therefore, ill adapted to the needs of Europeans. Some of the services have obtained an amelioration of their condition, and it is desired by united action to obtain redress for all who are suffering. They have all alike a special grievance in the fact that while members of the Covenanted and Military Service are protected from loss in regard to pensions, and in part to furlough allowances, and the natives who live in India do not suffer from the depreciation of silver, they alone lose thirty per cent. through the fall of exchange. The new Association will be able to give valuable support to the efforts of Mr. H. S. King and those Members of Parliament who are associated with him in pressing the claims of the Uncovenanted Service in the House of Commons.

YESTERDAY evening his Excellency the Governor laid the foundation-stone of the Sir Dinshaw Petit Bombay Gymnastic Institute. A tastefully-decorated shamiana was erected over the spot where the ceremony was to be performed, a dais for the accommodation of his Excellency and staff being placed opposite. After his Excellency arrived, Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, honorary secretary to the institute, read an address in which he stated the aims and objects of the gymnasium, and concluded by thanking his Excellency for taking an interest in the institution—an interest which, he said, had resulted in furnishing permanently a well-equipped establishment for the physical development of the youths of this city. Sir D. M. Petit then explained that he was induced to give the institution the necessary support to make it a permanency, owing to the importance of gymnastics as affecting both mental and physical development. His Excellency, in the course of the few remarks he made, said he was very pleased to perform the duty which he had been asked to do that evening. He was certain that the students attending the institution would derive great benefit from it, and he was sure that the school which sent the largest number of students to the gymnasium, would find that it would succeed in passing the largest number of candidates in educational examinations.

MR. DOSABHAI FRAMJI, C.S.I., has been appointed to act as Judicial Councillor for Bhownugger during the absence of Mr. M. M. Bhownagree, C.I.E., who is shortly proceeding to England.

THE Government of Bombay, in reviewing the administration report of the Talukdari Settlement Department, for the last official year, have eulogised the services of the late officer, Mr. Pestonjee Jehangir, C.I.E., in the following terms:—"His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with with the Commissioner, Northern Division, in regretting the termination of Mr. Pestonjee Jehangir's connection with the Talukdari Settlement Department, in the work of which he has taken much creditable interest, and which he has administered with a zeal and ability which have more than once obtained for him the commendation of Government."

THE Government of India resolution of the 8th October 1889, regarding the liability of assistants in Government offices to dismissal for indebtedness, is already bearing fruit, action having been taken thereon with reference to more than one of the clerks in the employ of the Punjab Government.

THERE is every probability of the Amir starting wine-manufacture in Afghanistan. There can be little doubt that parts of the country are admirably adapted for the cultivation of the grape vine. The Amir will if the enterprise is decided upon, import European experts.

THE passing of another week, practically without rain, has accentuated the drought which was complained of last week. The crops are now actually suffering in some districts, such as Delhi, Umballa and Rawalpindi: while in Ferozepore, from this cause, the prospects are described as very gloomy, in addition to damage done in some parts by locust. Prices, however, remain stationary throughout the province, except in Delhi, where they are fluctuating, and Peshawar, where they are rising. Only from Peshawar is any scarcity of fodder reported.

IN a recent sessions trial in the North-West Provinces, in which a woman stood charged with having poisoned her husband, the case being clearly proved against the accused, one of those sage persons, the assessors, was for acquitting; or, at any rate, did not see his way to finding the woman guilty. His difficulty, it appeared, says the *Pioneer*, was that he could find no motive, it having been shown *that her mother-in-law did not live with her!* One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

COLONEL COKE intends to accompany the Borderers to India. His attachment to the regiment is so great that, home attractions notwithstanding, he purposes completing his period of service in command. His time will be up in June 1891.

THE ticket-of-leave system has been abolished in the Punjab. Hardly as it bears on the released criminal at home, remarks the local paper, it was doubly hard out here, and resulted much more often in driving the criminal back to crime than in inducing him to live a honest life.

A PRIVATE telegram from Colombo to a Calcutta paper states that her Majesty's gunboats Cockchafer, Lieutenant and Commander Everard E. Maxwell, and the Espoir, Lieutenant and Commander Reignald J. Smith, arrived there on the 10th instant to await orders. These gunboats are on their way home from the China station, to be put out of commission, and it is very probable they will be temporarily attached to the East Indian Squadron and be ordered to proceed to Zanzibar.

THE latest returns of the British regular forces at home and abroad, as now collated at the War Office, show that during the last twelve months the number of troops immediately under the control of the Commander-in-Chief has to some slight extent declined. The diminution, however, is not serious in comparison with the strength of twelve months ago, amounting only to about 1,000 men, there being about 210,000 officers and men on the rolls to compare with 211,000 towards the end of 1888.

A ROYAL scandal of vast proportions, if the stories which have been repeated throughout Europe for years are true, is about to be brought to light, says a home paper. When the Duke of Brunswick, known familiarly as Gold Uncle of Geneva, died, he left a will bequeathing to the city of Geneva his immense fortune, for building monuments in his honour, and for other uses. The King of Saxony and the Duke of Cumberland, heirs of the late Duke, have instructed M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the distinguished advocate, to bring an action in the Paris courts to invalidate the will. The plaintiffs allege the insanity of the testator as the ground of the suit, and request that the property left by him be divided among the rightful heirs. The prosecution of this case will require a minute investigation into a life which was one of the most extraordinary on the Continent, and will lead to a series of revelations which will startle the world. This will become more apparent when a certain so-called Countess Civry puts in her claim, as she is sure to do, for she has long been aggrieved by the failure of the late Duke to do her justice before or after death. Should the royal and ducal heirs succeed in their effort to break the will, the Countess will bring an action against them, and if resisted, will, according to all accounts, have a pretty tale to tell.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is suffering from influenza.

EXCESSIVE MORTALITY IN LONDON.

During the past week 2,700 deaths have occurred in London, being not less than 810 above the weekly average.

Sixty-seven deaths were due directly to influenza, and 1,069 to bronchial affections.

THE DEATH OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The death of Lord Napier of Magdala (which we reported yesterday) was the result of inflammation of the lungs, and not influenza, as was at first stated.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE DIFFICULTY.

INSULTS TO THE BRITISH FLAG.

LISBON, JAN. 15.

Popular feeling runs high throughout Portugal, and each development of the Nyassaland negotiations creates greater excitement.

Yesterday the British flag was burned in the streets at Coimbra.

The British Consulate at Oporto was stoned by the mob.

THE EUSTON LIBEL CASE.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The hearing of the charge of libel preferred against Mr. Parke by Lord Euston was proceeded with to-day.

Several witnesses swore to having seen Lord Euston visit the house in Cleveland Street which was kept for immoral purposes.

The infamous youth Saul deposed to having resided in the house in question, where he had seen Lord Euston. He had seen him go there and to other places where abominable practices were carried on.

BANK FAILURE IN LONDON.

The failure of the firm of Artola, Hermanos, bankers in London, Paris, and Spain, is announced; the liabilities being £400,000.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, JAN. 15.

Count Botticher opened the Prussian Diet to-day, reading the speech from the Throne. Its tenor was of a pacific character, and referred chiefly to internal reforms.

SAFETY OF HERR GRAVENREUTH.

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 15.

Herr Gravenreuth, Major Wissmann's lieutenant, who was missing and supposed to have been killed after the recent engagement with Bwanaheri, has returned to Bagamoyo.

THE CONDITION OF CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 15.

Turkish troops have been ordered to Crete to strengthen the present garrisons.

Fresh emeutes are feared shortly.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Right Rev. Dr. MacKenzie, Bishop of Zululand.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET.

LISBON, JAN. 15.

The new Cabinet has been formed by Senhor Pimental with Senhor Ribeiro as Foreign Minister, and General Guedes de Carvalho e Menezes, at present Governor-General of the Indies, as Minister for War.

FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE MOB.

Further demonstrations took place here yesterday.

A crowd of students went in procession and veiled the statues of the old navigators, Vasco de Gama and Albuquerque, as a mark of mourning.

Cries of "Down with the English pirates" were raised by the mob.

THE GERMAN PRESS AND ENGLAND.

BERLIN, JAN. 15.

The Berlin liberal Press is attacking Great Britain for her action towards Portugal.

Semi-official papers are however silent on the subject.

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Princess of Wales is laid up in bed with severe cold.

DEATH OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

Field-Marshall Lord Napier of Magdala is dead.

It is stated that the baton left vacant by Lord Napier's death will be offered to Sir Donald Stewart.

THE BUDGET STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 16.

The Budget Statement will, according to present arrangements, be made in Council at the usual time towards the close of March.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AT LUCKNOW.

Saturday next is to be observed as a public holiday throughout the North-West Provinces in honour of the arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor at Lucknow.

THE EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

All the local Governments have now furnished their reports on the points connected with the Excise Administration in India, raised by Mr. W. S. Caine and others in Parliament.

RETIREMENT OF A REVENUE OFFICER.

On Mr. J. C. Robertson's impending retirement from the service Mr. J. R. Reid, now in England, will be gazetted to succeed him in the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, Mr. Kaye meanwhile officiating in the vacancy.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have postponed their visit to the Muridki Camp and the North-West for the present, and, instead of continuing their journey northwards, changed trains at Allahabad on Tuesday evening and left for Poona.

The Duchess is slightly indisposed after the fatigues of the last fortnight in Calcutta, and was advised not to attempt more travelling.

INDISPOSITION OF THE VICEROY.

The indisposition from which H. E. the Viceroy has been suffering is described as low fever of a type, which is common enough in Calcutta at this time of the year, when the climate is very variable.

THE ALLAHABAD CONVOCATION.

The Convocation of the Allahabad University for conferring degrees was held this afternoon in the hall of the Muir College, Allahabad. Large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, as well as students of the College, being present to witness the interesting ceremony. The members of the Senate, arrayed in academic costume, met at a quarter to three o'clock, and quarter of-an-hour later received the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Edge, at the entrance to the hall. The Vice-Chancellor's speech was attended to with profound attention, and frequently elicited the applause of the audience.

DEATH OF SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP.

We deeply regret to announce that a telegram was received in Bombay yesterday recording the death of Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, late Chief Justice, at Cannes, on Tuesday morning. He had been a Judge of the Bombay High Court for nineteen years—for twelve years as Chief Justice;—and since his retirement from Bombay in April, 1882, suffering as he was from gout, he lived during a portion of the time at Aix les Bains, and subsequently at Cannes, experiencing great relief. The latest accounts stated he had improved in health; and the news of his death came as a surprise to his many friends in Bombay. The late Sir Michael Westropp had been always acknowledged to be an eminent judge, a sound lawyer, and a man of great research and learning, whose judgments were considered a mine of legal lore the result of deep thought, and great patience, and industry. He was always a sincere friend of the members of the Bar, the junior especially, and he did his best to raise the *status* of the native Bar. He was considered a great authority on Hindu Law; and, as was remarked by Messrs. West and Buhler in the preface to their work on Hindu Law, "the series of judgments delivered by Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, late Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, has furnished many instructive illustrations for the present work. In one or two instances leave has been taken to differ from the conclusions arrived at by that eminent judge; but this liberty has not been used without some diffidence, or in forgetfulness of the obligations under which every student of the Hindu Law lies to one who has contributed with such patience, learning, and acuteness to its scientific development and adaptation to the needs of a new generation".

Sir Michael Westropp had a fourteen years' standing at the home bar, to which he was called on the 25th May 1840, and first arrived in this country in February 1854; and for a period of about two years worked his way up the ranks of the Bar of the late Supreme Court, which was at that time strong in talent and consisted of Mr. A. S. Le Messurier, Advocate-General, Messrs. William Howard, T. L. Jenkins, (afterwards appointed Master in Equity), George Taylor, J. F. Hore, (afterwards Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court), J. J. Lowndes, R. B. Barton, R. T. Reid, J. H. Standen, and E. I. Howard, afterwards Director of Public Instruction at Bombay. In June 1855, Sir Michael won his first laurels as counsel for Wittoba Mulhari, a tailor, who brought a suit for damages for wrongful confinement against Mr. A. K. Corfield, C.S., then Chief Magistrate of Bombay. Wittoba had been in the employ of Captain Meason, editor of the *Telegraph and Courier* newspaper, as a daily workman, and having absented himself from his work without excuse, the Chief Magistrate, on receiving a private note from Captain Meason, summoned the tailor before him, and without formally recording evidence on oath, sent him to jail. The tailor's cause was taken up by the late Dr. Bhau Daji, a public-spirited citizen, and a suit for damages was filed against Mr. Corfield, the plaintiff's expenses being defrayed from subscriptions privately raised. The case was heard before Sir William Yardley, Chief Justice, and Sir Charles Jackson, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Westropp distinguished himself by his able conduct of the case for the *dirzie*, who was awarded Rs. 501 as damages, with costs, against the Chief Magistrate. In July 1856, Mr. Westropp was appointed to act as Advocate-General at Bombay in place of Mr. William Howard, who was officiating in that post for Mr. Le Messurier, and continued to act until April 1857, when Mr. A. J. Lewis came out from home as Advocate-General. In January 1858, Mr. Westropp again distinguished himself as counsel for Luxmon Dhajah, who was imprisoned by Government in the Thana Jail on suspicion of being a rebel, and for the production of whose body a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by Sir William Yardley. The body was not produced, service of the writ upon the Thana Jailor having been evaded with the cognizance of high Government officials, whose conduct was severely condemned by Sir William Yardley from the Bench. In 1860, Mr. Westropp was appointed Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and held the post until 1863. In addition to that office, he was appointed in 1861 to act again as Advocate-General and Legal Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, which was constituted in December 1861. He strongly opposed in Council the passing of a Bill for wagering contracts in opium and cotton, which was taken up after he left the Council by Mr. Michael Scott, a member of the firm of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart, and Company, and was passed by the Bombay Government by a majority of one vote in the beginning of 1864. It did not, however, receive the assent of the Governor-General until the following year. A curious incident befell the Bill. The original Bill was lost or abstracted in its transit from Bombay to Calcutta, and when found, it was passed eventually as Bombay Act III. of 1865. Mr. Westropp was offered an acting appointment as a Judge of the High Court, but declined it. In August 1863, he was appointed a Fourth Judge of the Court; and on the retirement of Sir Richard Couch, he was appointed Chief Justice on the 18th April 1870, and the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. As Chief Justice, he delivered very elaborate judgements in several cases of Hindu Law affecting adoption, &c., and a very important judgment in the Canara Land case, the hearing of which extended over nearly a month. He had a hard fight with Government in his endeavours to reduce the Stamp Duty and Court Fees in the interest of suitors. He always used to stand up for the dignity of his Court, and would not tolerate interference with its privileges and functions. He was very careful of the administrative part of his work as Chief Justice, and worked very hard although, owing to the great research he made in every case of importance, his judgements were delayed and were sometimes overdue. Shortly before his retirement, the members of the Bar subscribed for a portrait of Sir Michael, which was executed by Mr. J. Griffiths, and now hangs in the Bar Room.

On the High Court reassembling yesterday afternoon,

The Chief Justice, who sat with Mr. Justice Telang on the Appellate Side, addressing the members of the bar, said: Gentlemen,—I am sure it is with deep regret that you have heard of the death of Sir Michael Westropp, our late Cheif Justice,—the more so that we were led to suppose from recent reports that his health was improved. Sir Michael Westropp's judgments were a storehouse of legal learning on almost every subject. On this side of the Court, he will be more particularly remembered for the admirable and conclusive judgments which he delivered on some of the most difficult questions which presented themselves in the administration of Hindu Law. He was raised to the Bench at a time when the material for the determination of questions were richer than they had been in the time of the Supreme Court, and when the Court enjoyed the advantage of more diversified learning on that subject. Those judgments are a monument of industry and learning, and will keep his memory, fresh not only here, but in all the Courts of India. All of us who were engaged in the administration of justice in this High Court were proud of him, and it is with the deepest sorrow that we now hear of his sudden death.

The Chief Justice ordered the Court to be closed for the rest of the day.

Mr. Inverarity said: My Lord,—On behalf of the Bar I may say that we entirely agree with what your lordship has said as to the eminent abilities and unwearying industry of Sir Michael Westropp, and we join your lordship in the grief occasioned by the news of his death. The Bar of Bombay was always especially proud of Sir Michael. He was for many years a distinguished member of our own body, and was raised from the Bar to the Bench, of which he afterwards became Chief Justice. Those of us who enjoyed his friendship entertained for him feelings of the warmest affection, while all of us appreciated the kindness and courtesy with which he treated the Bar. To the junior members of the Bar he was always a good friend, both in and out of Court. Speaking for myself I shall never forget the kindness and encouragement I received from Sir Michael when I first began to practice in this Court, and I believe that many of us cherish similar recollections. As long as this Court exists the name of Sir Michael Westropp, and the mark left by him on the administration of justice in this Presidency will never be forgotten.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, addressing the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Telang, said: Perhaps your lordships will permit me to add one word to what has just been said by Mr. Inverarity. On behalf of that branch of the profession which is represented by the pleaders, I have to state that they have received the sad news of the death of Sir Michael Westropp with feelings of the deepest sorrow and shock. The memory of Sir Michael's connection with this court as Judge and Chief Justice is enshrined in our hearts as of one who strenuously worked for the elevation of the bar of this side of the court. We cordially sympathise with what has already fallen from your lordship and Mr. Inverarity as to the worth of Sir Michael Westropp's character. He was eminently distinguished for thorough independence of character, deep learning and extensive research into the laws of the country; and these high qualities were united to great patience and industry. Though it is several years since he left us, his memory is quite green amongst us, and will continue to be so till the present generation has passed away. Speaking personally, I feel quite unnerved by the news, and must confess I am quite incompetent to the performance of the work which falls on my hands for the rest of the day. The closing of the Court by your lordship's direction is but a fitting tribute to Sir Michael Westropp's memory.

Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine presided in the second division court on the appellate side.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, addressing Mr. Shantaram Narayen, said:—Mr. Government Pleader,—We do not propose to take up any further business this afternoon. Within the last few hours the Chief Justice has received intimation by telegram of the death at Cannes, yesterday morning, of Sir Michael Westropp. The sad news will be received with profound sorrow in this city, and specially by all who were in any way associated with the late Chief Justice in the business of this court, in which he presided as a Judge for nineteen years, having been Chief Justice during twelve years of that period. His name will always be held in high honour in this place, where he was respected as a strong and learned Judge, and esteemed for his justice and the dignity of his character. Out of respect for his memory it has been decided to close the courts on the appelate side during the remainder of theday.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said—I have had the privilege only a few minutes back of stating our feelings on this subject in the first court. I sympathise with everything your lordship has stated. (The rest of Mr. Shantaram's remarks were in substance the same as those made by him in the first court.)

The court then closed.

ENGLISH CEMETERIES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You published on Friday last a leading article on the subject of the "Endowment of Tombs," with some of the conclusions contained in which I find it difficult to agree. Speaking generally, I am strongly in favour of the system of Endowment, and I should be very sorry to see its abandonment. There are one or two statements in your leader which call for remark. In the first place, it is not quite accurate to say that the existing regulations are already very extensive, and likely to be still further elaborated. The new rules prescribed in Government Resolution No. 115 of the 11th December 1889 are very simple, and I can see no reason for anticipating their material alteration or elaboration. I should very much like to be in possession of the details of the case quoted in support of the contention that the amount of endowment is a matter of guess work on the part of the Executive Engineer, and occasionally far larger than is subsequently found necessary. All such estimates come under my notice, and I have usually found that the different Executive Engineers frame estimates of nearly exactly the same amount for tombs of much the same character, which would scarcely be the case if the framing of them were largely a matter of guess-work. Nor can I admit the relevance of the argument that the endowment presses heavily on the poorer classes, because a costly funeral and an elaborate monument are the recognised methods of showing respect for the dead, unless the argument be used in favour of the system, instead of against it. The sooner these methods cease to be popular the better. They rest on no ground of reason, and for many years past I have done my best to discourage them.

It might be maintained with equal show of reason that, with the poorer classes a long inscription, often without rhyme or reason, composed by relatives of the deceased in the form of a poem, is a recognised method of showing respect for the dead, and that, therefore, all such inscriptions should be sanctioned.

I do, however, feel that the fee for endowment might be lessened, if not entirely abolished, were Government to sanction the expenditure of the interest on fees for ground occupied on the repair of dilapidated monuments. But even then some kind of check would be necessary to discountenance the erection of the enormous and unwieldy monuments so popular with many people, the size and cost of the monument frequently varying inversely with the position and income of those who erect it. It should be borne in mind that a headstone or cross, consisting of a single stone, may be erected without any fee, save that of ground occupied. The fee in such a case is only Rs. 16, and its payment is optional. Should the system of endowments be discontinued, Government officers, and the clergy in charge of cemeteries, will find themselves, in the course of a few years, more heavily burdened by the efforts to discover those interested in dilapidated tombs that they may have the opportunity afforded them of repairing such tombs, than they are at present by carrying out the simple rules of Government. The cost of levelling tombs, when such efforts have failed, will I imagine fall on Government. Many of those who are laid to rest in Indian cemeteries have no friends or relations in India to care for, or provide for the preservation of their tombs, nor is it easy to find out where they live in England.—Yours truly,

A GOLDWYER LEWIS,
Acting Archdeacon.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has received the following from the Government of India:—

No. 146.

Government of India—Finance and Commerce Department.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1890.

To the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 6141, dated the 5th December 1889, regarding the day of departure of the Homeward Mails, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State has telegraphed that it is proposed to have, from the middle of May next (no change being made until then), a Friday departure during the monsoon, and a Saturday departure at 2 p.m. during the fair season. The Government of India is still in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject.—I have, &c.,

J. E. O'CONOR,
Assistant Secretary, Government of India.

MEMORIAL FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad of your notice of this proposed memorial to Dr. Hewlett. Many, both in town and mofussil, will subscribe if the movement is started on a popular basis, and if subscriptions are made known in your columns from time to time.

The absence of such publication is a great defect. May I ask why a full list of subscribers to the Melville and the Bowen Funds has not yet been published.—Yours, &c., CIVIS.

A STORY about the Emperor of Brazil and Anthony Trollope, which originated with some imaginative London correspondent, has been going round the papers which *Truth* declares to be the purest of fictions. Anthony Trollope never showed the Emperor over the Post-office at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and he had for many years ceased to be employed in that establishment when the Emperor paid his first visit to England. More than fifty years ago, when Anthony was a clerk in the General Post Office, he did show a royal personage round the establishment, and he was offered a small present of money for his trouble, but the personage was not the Emperor of Brazil (then a boy of thirteen), but some Serenity from Germany, and the episode is related in Trollope's autobiography. If these harebrained "gossips" would only act upon the advice which President Routh gave to Dean Burgon, "Verify your references," how many ridiculous romances would perish before they reached the printer?

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

A TELEGRAM we published yesterday reports the death of Field Marshal the Right Hon. Sir Robert Cornelius Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., First Baron Napier of Magdala, an officer whose long and eventful connection with India adds to the announcement a more than melancholy interest. The deceased nobleman was the son of Major C. F. Napier, R. A., was born in Ceylon, December 10, 1810, and received his education at the Military College at Addiscombe. He entered the Corps of Bengal Engineers in 1828, and first saw service in the Sutlej Campaign, 1845, in which he distinguished himself, and was promoted to the rank of Major. Sir Henry Lawrence, at the close of the Campaign, appointed Major Napier Durbar Engineer of Lahore. In this position "he was enabled to acquire that special knowledge of the Punjab and its resources so essential to a judicious development of the latter, should the tide of events necessitate the undertaking of such a task by the Indian Government." He was thus appointed senior engineer in the operations against Moultan, and after the junction of General Wish's force with the main body of the army, he served as Sir John Cheape's right-hand man at the battle of Guzerat. With the rank of Colonel he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Punjab under the new administration, constructing roads and canals in accordance with long pre-concerted schemes. Whilst so engaged Colonel Napier was transferred to Calcutta as Chief Engineer of Bengal. Shortly afterwards the Mutiny broke out, and Napier was chosen as Chief Engineer with the army of Sir Colin Campbell. He planned the bridging of the Goomtee River during the siege of Lucknow, and he afterwards took command of the force engaged in the pursuit of Tantia Topee, giving over command to Sir Hugh Rose, who claimed the position. At the outbreak of the China War, in 1860, Colonel Napier became second-in-command of the forces under Sir Hope Grant, being rewarded for his excellent services by promotion to Major-General, the K. C. B., and appointment as military member of the Council of India. In 1865, having resigned this office, Sir Robert was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Bombay with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, and two years later was selected to command the expedition to Abyssinia. It was here that he achieved his greatest success and secured his peerage. Sir Charles Macgregor in his diary tells the story of the Campaign. The expedition having been decided upon, the Duke of Cambridge and the Secretary of State for War gave *carte blanche* Sir Robert Napier to seek materials both in England and India and the Admirality, War Department, Foreign office, and other branches of the Government vied with one another in coming to the front with zealous co-operation. Sir Robert took over command of the force on January 2, 1868.

After the fall of Magdala Sir Robert Napier thus addressed his men:—

"The Queen and the people of England intrusted to you a very arduous and difficult expedition to release our countrymen from a long and painful captivity, and to vindicate the honour of our country, which had been outraged by Theodore, King of Abyssinia.

"I congratulate you with all my heart, on the noble way in which you have fulfilled the commands of our Sovereign

"You have traversed, often under a tropical sun, or amidst storms of rain and sleet, 400 miles of mountainous and rugged country.

"You have crossed ranges of mountains, many steep and precipitous, more than 10,000 feet in altitude, where your supplies couldnot keep pace with you.

"In four days you passed the formidable chasm of the Beshilo; and when within reach of your enemy, though with scanty food, and some of you even for many hours without either food or water, you defeated the army of Theodore, which poured down upon you from its lofty fortress in full confidence of victory.

"A host of many thousands have laid down their arms at your feet.

"You have captured and destroyed upwards of thirty pieces of artillery, many of great weight and efficiency, with ample stores of ammunition.

"You have stormed the almost inaccessible fortress of Magdala, defended by Theodore and a desperate remnant of his chiefs and followers.

"After you forced the entrance to his fortress, Theodore, who himself never showed mercy, distrusted the offer of it held out to him by me, and died by his own hand.

"You have released, not only the British captives, but those of other friendly natives.

"You have unloosed the chains of more than ninety of the principal chiefs of Abyssinia.

"Magdala, on which so many victims have been slaughtered, has been committed to the flames, and now remains only a scorched rock.

"Our complete and rapid success is due, firstly, to the mercy of God, whose hand, I feel assured, has been over us in a just cause; secondly, to the high spirit with which you have been inspired.

"Indian soldiers have forgotten the prejudices of race and creed, to keep pace with their European comrades.

"Never did any army enter on a war with more honorable feelings than yours. This it is that has carried you through so many fatigues and difficulties; your sole anxiety has been for the moment to arrive when you could close with your enemy.

"The remembrance of your privations will pass away quickly; your gallant exploit will live in history.

"The Queen and the people of England will appreciate and acknowledge your services; on my part, as your commander, I thank you for your devotion to your duty, and the good discipline you have maintained throughout.

"Not a single complaint has been made against a soldier, of fields injured or villagers wilfully molested either in person or property.

"We must not, however, forget what we owe to our comrades, who have been labouring for us in the sultry climate of Zulla, the Pass of Koomaylo, or in the monotony of the posts which maintained our communications. One and all would have given everything they possessed to be with us. They deserve our gratitude.

"I shall watch over your safety to the moment of your re-embarkation, and shall to the end of my life remember with pride that I have commanded you."

On his return to England, Napier received the thanks of Parliament, a pension of £2,000 a year, which is continued to his heir, and was elevated to the peerage under the title of Baron Napier of Magdala. Since then Lord Napier served as Commander-in-Chief in India from 1870 to 1876, and Governor of Gibraltar from that date to 1882, in which year he was promoted to the rank of Field Marshall and held the post of Constable of the Tower of London and of the Tower Hamlets. In February 1878 Lord Napier was selected to be the Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary force in the event of England declaring war with Russia. His lordship, who had first completed his eighthtieth year, is succeeded by his son, the Hon. R. W. Napier, Lieutenant Colonel of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the Retired List, who was born at Umballa in 1845.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday, Dr. Blaney presiding. The following gentlemen were present:—Colonel Merewether, R. E., Dr. Cowasji, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Dosabhoy Framjee, K. N. Kabrajee, Javerilal U. Yajnick, K. M. Suroff, M. B. Barbhaia, Fazulbhai Visram, and M. N. Banajee.

The committee considered the following resolution from the Corporation with reference to the proposal to enhance the rates to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Company, contractors for the Tansa Water Works Duct:—"That the proposition be referred back to the Standing Committee, with a request that they should state the increase in the total cost which would be occasioned by the increased rates, and also the reasons for the recommeddation they have made."

The draft report of the Committee was read, and it was resolved that it be brought forward for adoption at some future meeting.

Reporters were here requested not to report the discussion. After some further business being transacted, the commitee adjourned.

"ATLAS" asks: 'To which of those two droll dogs, F. V. J. Furnivall or W. T. Stead, are we indebted for the amelioration of orthography, as displayed in the letter of the former, published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* the other evening? "Finisht," "presst," "askt," look very pretty, and save the compositor trouble. It is to Mr. Furnivall alone (who, however, seems to have been born at Egham) that we owe the Irish statement that after Mr. Disraeli's death he (Mr. Furnivall) "askt" Browning to vivisect him. Even Miss Frances Power Cobbe would not, I think, object to vivisection after death!'

THE NEW RESIDENTIAL QUARTER OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of Bombay, we are told, have been busy for some time past offering to the public on lease, the open space extending from the Queen's Statue to the Marine Lines for residential purposes. The object of the Government in providing suitable accommodation for the increasing population of this city is praiseworthy; and if ornamental and costly frontages are disposed with, and neat decent buildings only insisted upon, with wide open spaces around each house, the object in view will be secured.

But my purpose in addressing you this letter is to object to the short lease which Government insist on the intending purchasers of the sites accepting. I know that the Extension Committee recommend giving sites on short leases; but whatever their wisdom in other respects, in this matter I entirely differ from them, and firmly believe that only a few will come forward to purchase the sites on short leases, and the real object in view, *viz.*, to open up new building sites in good quarters will only exist in the brains of the Committee and the Government. You will admit that at no time in the whole history of Bombay did speculation reach higher than during the eventful years of 1862-65, and 1867. Wealth was then accumulating fast, and the large demand for land fetched fanciful prices. At such a time Government came forward and put up for sale some of the finest sites for the first time after the removal of the ramparts. The land was put up on a hundred years' lease with the astonishing result even in those mad times, that not one sane or insane man came forward to offer a rupee for the sites! If you are not aware of this fact, you may refer to your own files for that period, and you will see the fact corroborated. Government thus withdrew the absurd hundred years' clause, and offered to sell sites for a thousand years' lease, *i.e.*, permanently, and then only buyers came forward at from Rs. 80 to Rs. 110 per square yard. Most of the buildings you now see on the new town, are built upon the purchases then made. It would not be amiss to mention here that almost all who purchased the sites first failed, the paternal Government threatened re-entry as the sites were not built upon in three years, and, as a consequence, the sites were resold by the maniacs of 1862-64 afterwards at Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per square yard, and the structures you now see were built upon them. Subsequently Government allowed people to take up sites at from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per square yard on the same terms with results that you cannot be unfamiliar with. Here and there a few millionaires came forward, and I am not far wrong when I state that, at that rate of value, not more than seven or eight sites have been disposed of in the last thirty years. What the return is from these costly structures, I will not enter upon at present; but I believe that in the aggregate it can not be more than six per cent. in exceptional cases, and I shall not be surprised if in some cases it is less than four. No doubt in some specially favourite native part of the city prices rule very high, owing to the feeling of a wealthy Bhatia or Bania class to reside there; but if a proper survey of the whole of the available land in various parts of the city is made, it will be found that there is not the least demand from the public at the increased rates at which they are offered to the public. For every hundred persons that are anxious to sell, there are not ten to buy. The Municipality which is always imposed upon by the owners when it takes up supposed frontages, devotes the space so taken to widen the road in front of the house and, if anything makes the frontage of the house more valuable and desirable in the extreme; but owing to the absurd interpretation put upon the taking of front lands by legal authorities, the most absurd rates are asked and at times given. But, apart from this, the price of land for marketable purposes, is not high. For instance, only the other day the Municipality was offered a very good site of more than thirty thousand square yards in the very heart of the city, and next to the Victoria Gardens for about Rs. 2-8 per squareyard. There is no doubt the land is good and valuable, and especially so to the Municipality for various purposes too numerous to mention. This fact clearly shows that there is no purchaser of freehold land in the heart of the city for Rs. 2-8 per square-yard. I have no doubt that if the Municipality had offered to purchase the land, the owner or owners would have asked Rs. 10 per square yard. There is a decent piece of land near this spot, but lining the front Parel Road, for sale. Its owner has been making the greatest efforts for some time past to sell it and, I believe, is about to put it up for sale by auction for the third time—with what result, it is not difficult to foresee. Land on the Pedder Road was once in favour, and fanciful prices were paid for it, chiefly by Khojas. The houses built thereon and rented pay so miserably that many of the owners are now ready to sell but they find no bidder. I have perhaps digressed a little, but this digression was necessary to show that if Government are desirous of providing greater accommodation for the people, they ought not to impose impossible conditions, but should offer fair and reasonable terms so as to induce capitalists to come forward and purchase the sites for residential purposes. Then only can the object of Government be secured. I do not know but that a few sites may be sold on the Government terms of 50 or 100 years' lease; but what benefit will that do either to Government or the public is more than I can understand. Look closely into the large estate created by the Port Trust and offered to the public on short leases. No doubt buildings have been built upon it of a very unsubstantial character; but whenever such a house is to be mortgaged or sold, I am reliably informed it is impossible to do the one or the other, except at a very ruinous rate or price. The Port Trust are not to blame in this. If fools rush in, why should not wise men gain? I do not think that there is any great demand for Port Trust land now. The object the Government have in view will, I think, be most effectually served by extending small lines of railway to Naigaum, Parel, Sewree Matunga, and Dadar, where there is enough available land for another Bombay to live in. The immediate object in view is not to devise means to open up near spaces to be built upon in the next two hundred years, but it is to give immediate facility to the public so that the sites offered may be built upon in the next five years. If there was an abnormal demand for land, I should think that all the available Government land on the Esplanade for Rs. 30 in perpetual lease would have been taken up long, long ago. The fact is, the price is too high and altogether of so unpaying a character that the sites lie without being remunerative to Government, or of use to the public. It, therefore, behoves the Government and their advisers to consider well the project, and offer the proposed sites, as well as the available land on the Esplanade on a thousand years' lease with such conditions for the structures as to admit of a large portion of the ground being taken up at once, and built upon to secure the end in view. I do not say that some wiseacres may not be found willing to purchase on short leases; but their number will be very small, indeed; and it is certainly, not the object of the Government, after all this fuss, to accommodate a few wiseacres. If that were so, let the Government allow the ground to remain as at present to serve as public urinaries, as is the case in Rampart Row, and for beggars to lie down upon, and wait till the time comes when Rs. 50 per square yard may be obtainable on 50 years lease! The subject is so important that if Government are open to reason and conviction, I think they might do well to think over the matter even from their celestial height.—Yours, &c

Jan. 15. HUMBLE CITIZEN.

DURING the year the extent of territory forming the Empire, has not been increased in any appreciable degree; but although the local military strength of the colonial dependencies is steadily developing, the home Government has still to provide such regular troops as are required for the garrisons of the Queen's dominions. Under these circumstances, and removing from the calculation Australia and British North America—the former containing no imperial troops, and the latter only about 1,500—there are still more that 2,000,000 square miles to be guarded by the ordinary land forces, which gives a proportion of about one regular soldier to each 10 square miles of home, colonial, and Indian possessions. Of the 210,000, nearly 108,000 are quartered in the British Isles, or nearly 4,000 more than there were a year ago, and the remaining 102,000 would be insufficient for the garrisons of India and the colonies, were the deficiency not made up by local levies, in which highly-trained Indian native troops form so important a part, as well as the excellent militia forces of the greater colonies, the whole making up a grand total of troops of all kinds subject to the Queen, whose full numbers are not known exactly even at the War Office. The garrison in Ireland is about equal to what it was last year, nearly 28,000, but the number of guns has been considerably reduced—to 40. In Scotland the number of regular troops is always small in comparison with Ireland, but the total is now about 200 higher than it was a year ago, and stands at 3,900 men and four guns.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings. Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E., presided, and the others present were Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes (C. H. B. Forbes and Co.), J. L. Symons and W. Brown (Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.), A. M. Gubbay (E. D. Sassoon and Co.), F. C. Macrae and J. Douglas (Ritchie, Steuart and Co.), W. M. Macdonald (Seon, Ashley and Co.), T. B. Savile, (Sir Charles Forbes and Co.), M. C. Turner (Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.), L. R. W. Forrest and F. E. Reddie (Killick Nixon and Co.), A. F. Beaufort, G. W. Kenworthy, and N. S. Glazebrook (Lyon and Co.), J. Janni (Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.), F. Bazoni (Rubattino S. N. Co.), W. Greaves (Ewart, Latham and Co.), E. Schoen (Gaddum, Bythell and Co.), F. Graham (W. and A. Graham and Co.), W. Fleming (John Fleming and Co.), A. Abercrombie (Latham, Abercrombie and Co.), G. C. Scaramanga (Ralli Brothers), G. W. Roughton (Roughton and Byrne), A. Marsden (Sallagram, Khunnah and Co.), W. Thacker (Sanquet and Co.), J. Shepherd (Shepherd and Co.), G. W. Mackay (Thos. G. Hill and Co.), J. C. Bergendahl (Chartered Mercantile Bank), W. R. Macdonnell and H. C. Wright (the Bombay Company, Limited), J. Greenwood (Agra Bank), H. Chalmers (National Bank), H. W. Uloth (P. and O. S. N. Co.), J. Dickson and R. Nicholson (Edward Bates and Co.), Vizbucandas Atmaram and G. W. Playfair (New Oriental Bank), J. H. Slight (Bank of Bombay), J. Stiven (Chartered Bank), D. Jackson (Hongkong Bank), H. W. Patrick (Sallagram, Khunnah and Co.), J. Tod (Tod, Durant and Co.), G. Maclaren (Owen and Okell). Also Messrs. N. S. Symons, H. John, Henry Curwen, C. E. Kane, R. H. Baker, J. Douglas, C. E. Nixon and Hugh Symons.

The committee submitted a report on the leading subjects discussed and dealt with during the past year, accompanied by the usual annual statement of the affairs and funds of the Chamber up to 31st December 1889. The first matter of moment to deal with was

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

This enactment was passed into law on 1st March 1889, and took effect from 1st April. Before it was passed, however, considerable modifications were made in the original Bill by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to consider it in detail; and, amongst others, a new clause was introduced by section 12 of the Act rendering it compulsory to stamp the length, on each piece, of all piece-goods manufactured in British India. A similar provision was also made regarding goods imported into British India by the provision in the Act for the amendment of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. The suggestion for the compulsory stamping of piece-goods had originally been considered and rejected by the previous committee of the Chamber, as being likely to give rise to obstruction in trade and great inconvenience in the practical working of the Act; nor did they at that time consider that the general body of commercial opinion would be in favour of the proposal. When the Bill came before the Select Committee, however, it was found that compulsory stamping had many more supporters than your former committee anticipated, and the Chamber was asked to reconsider the question by the light of the further evidence and information which had in the interval been adduced. Taking the opinion of the members of the Special Committee, who had previously reported on the Bill, your committee ultimately decided to withdraw their opposition to compulsory stamping, although as they stated to Government they foresaw objections to the proposal which might render it extremely difficult in working; and to a great extent, abortive in results. Admitting that the stamping of false lengths on piece-goods had led to serious fraud, and that compulsory stamping would, so far as goods were dealt with by importers or first sellers, afford a prompt remedy, they pointed out that at a later stage, after the goods had got into the hands of retailers, there would be great difficulty in preventing a recurrence of the same fraudulent practice. They instanced, moreover, another feature of the trade which was likely to give rise to much inconvenience, in that it had always been the custom to mark certain descriptions of goods by tickets and labels which would be easily removable, while in other goods it would be possible by sacrificing, say one fold of the piece to remove the stamping entirely.

After the passing of the Act Government again consulted the Chamber with respect to the permissible variations between the described and actual lengths and measurements of goods, yarns, etc., which should be ruled under the act, and a new Special Committee was convened to deal with the question. The Special Committee were unanimous as to the permissible variations on cotton piece-goods but considerable divergence of opinion prevailed with respect to yarns, both grey and dyed, necessitating a revision of the report before it was transmitted to Government as the opinion of the Chamber. With respect to cotton piece-goods, the committee recommended the adoption of the permissible variations as decided by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in February 1888, omitting only the provisions for foreign measures which the Indian Act does not recognise. In cotton yarns (grey) a variation of 5 per cent. in the count either way was recommended, and, assuming the hank to be 840 yards, required that the yarn should average that length. For dyed yarns the committee advised that the count stamped or ticketed upon bundles should be accepted as an indication of length only, not of weight, and the permissible variation as regards length should be 5 per cent. either way the same as in grey yarns. For thread of all kinds, cotton, woollen, flax and silk, a permissible variation of 1 per cent. was recommended, and in paper a variation of 3 per cent. either way from the weight stamped on each package or ream. The committee, in recommending the adoption of these permissible variations, again pointed out that the sections rendering it compulsory to stamp the length on all piece-goods sold by the length or piece might lead to considerable difficulty in practice. They showed that in many descriptions of imported piece-goods—such as net, prints, chintzes and dyed cloths—it had always been the custom to attach tickets or work in the marks with thread, stamping being practically impossible owing to the colours of the goods rendering it undistinguishable. The committee accordingly recommended that, in conjunction with the permissible variations sanctioned, Government should notify that stamping under the sections of the Act quoted should be held to mean ticketing on all such goods as it had hitherto been the custom to mark in that manner or that do not like ordinary grey and bleached cotton goods admit of stamping.

The question has been considerably debated both in India and in England, but it is satisfactory to note that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has recently affirmed the correctness of the position all along maintained by this Chamber regarding the length of hanks of grey yarns, merely suggesting in their last communication on the subject that reasonable time should be given to allow of the trade conforming to the law. Regarding the permissible variations fixed for dyed yarns, a discussion has also been raised by dyers at home asserting that the shrinkage which takes place in the process of dyeing will render it impossible for them to comply with the lengths insisted upon by the law unless yarns of a special length only are use for dyeing. It is stated that the shrinkage is as much as 5 per cent., or in other words, that a hank which is 840 yards in the grey would turn out only 798 yards when dyed. The Committee deemed this alleged shrinkage somewhat excessive, but acknowledging at the same time that some shrinkage must take place, have again asked the dyers of Glasgow and neighbourhood to state what the difficulties are in the way of obtaining yarns which would enable them to dye hanks to an average of 840 yards. Should these difficulties be such as this Chamber considers insuperable, it might then be advisable to approach Government with a recommendation to make such an alteration in the rules as would cover the exceptional difficulty which producers of dyed yarns have to contend with. But your Committee at the same time consider it in the last degree inadvisable to address Government with recommendations for any change in the law until a fuller experience of the working of the Act would enable them to embrace in their suggestions each and every point which called for amendment or modification.

OBSTRUCTION TO IMPORTERS UNDER THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Immediately after the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act were first put in force, complaints arose as to obstruction to trade on the part of the Custom House authorities in Bombay by their too strict interpretation of the letter rather than the spirit of the Act. Several cases were brought before your committee regarding which they considered the complaints alleged were fully justified and as a preliminary measure they addressed the Government of India on 5th June pointing out that the line of action which the Custom House officials had adopted was causing serious loss and inconvenience to importers, and suggesting that Government should issue directions to exercise reasonable [illegible] in the interpretation of the law. At the same time a Special Committee was appointed to investigate any complaints which could be brought forward. This Special Committee, after a most painstaking investigation of a great number of cases brought before them, eventually submitted a very full report which the Committee of the Chamber having approved in its entirety forwarded to the Government of India.

The Government of India were most cordially prompt in addressing the local Government respecting the complaint transmitted by the Chamber, and in a very few weeks the Custom House authorities had so modified their procedure that complaints became few and unimportant. Latterly they appear to have entirely ceased, and to all outward appearance the Act is now being worked with little or no friction. As regards section 10 (*i.i.*) of the Act, to which the committee of the Chamber took exception, representations have since been received from the Bengal and Rangoon Chambers of Commerce suggesting an application being made to Government to repeal this section. The committee, however, consider it advisable to delay such action for the same reason as that given in connection with the question of dyed yarns.

THE INDIAN PORTS BILL.

The Government of Bombay having solicited the opinion of the Chamber on the Indian Ports Bill, No II of 1889, a Special Committee was appointed to consider the same. In accordance with the tenor of their report, the committee of the Chamber informed Government that the provisions of the proposed enactment met with the approval of the Chamber. At the same time they expressed the hope that the powers suggested by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the direction of clause 16 of Act 2 of 1872 of the Government of Madras, for the purpose of enabling a local Government to detain a master and therefore a ship for a departmental enquiry as to the conduct of a port official or pilot, should not be granted without most careful consideration, as it appeared to the committee that such powers would be of too wide and sweeping a character to be entrusted to any one body or official, and might easily be misused to the detriment and inconvenience of the public.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

For reasons which have already been laid before, and generally approved by, the body of the Chamber, your committee, throughout the past year, have refrained from urging on Government any definite schemes of railway extension. Where opportunity has offered, however, they have invariably indicated the approval with which they would view any addition to railway communication throughout the country. But in the strained position of the finances of the Empire it would have been inconsistent, with the line of policy which the Chamber has so long observed to urge schemes on Government which they had not the financial power to undertake. The recent material improvement in the sterling value of the rupee, has, however, imparted a marked change to the financial aspect and prospects of Government, and it is a question worthy of the most careful consideration whether having in view the possibility that the country's loss by exchange may have reached its maximum, it might not be advisable to adopt the policy of borrowing freely in England for purposes of railway development and construction. So long as there seemed a probability of the value of silver continuing to decline, the view of the Chamber has been invariably against extensive borrowing in England; but should the present recovery give any signs of proving permanent or extending still further, a new line of policy would unquestionably be warranted.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The annual report of the Chamber for 1888 embraced details of the correspondence which the committee of that year had exchanged with the Government of India on the management of the treasury balances, terminating with a letter from the Government of India, dated 12th January 1889, which accompanied a note on the management of the Government balances by Mr. J. Westland, financial member of the Government of India. The committee did not deem it advisable to renew the discussion of this important question while the attention of Government and the officials of the Financial Department was occupied by the preparation and discussion of the annual budget. Considering, however, that the letter of the Government of India demanded a reply from the Chamber, they returned to the subject in April of this year, and, in a communication of some length, replied in detail to the points raised by Government. Regarding the withdrawal of the proceeds of the last Rupee loan from the Bank of Bombay, the committee acquiesced in the desire expressed by Government that the discussion should terminate, but they stated at the same time that the perusal of the latest communication from Government and Mr. Westland's note did not lead them to modify their views as to the desirability both in the interests of Government and the trade of the country of utilizing the surplus treasury balances in the manner previously suggested. Pointing out that some misconception appeared to prevail as to the exact nature of the Chamber's proposals—which were only meant to deal with such sums as Government safely had available —the Committee showed that the figures given by the Finance Minister were in accordance with and supported those quoted by the Chamber, and that it was apparent the Financial Department, between February and June of 1888 and 1887, respectively were in a position to have given from 435 to 235 lakhs of rupees without in any degree endangering the financial equilibrium. Replying to the main objections raised by Government the committee demonstrated that the difficulties in the way of adopting their proposals were more theoretical than practical and reiterated their opinion that it would be not only practicable but highly desirable that the trade of the country should be able to utilize the floating surplus of Government funds during the busy portion of the year—an amount which would average something like 2½ crores of rupees or about four-fifths of the entire accommodation which the Bank of Bombay is able to afford the public during the most active season of the year. This step the committee considered was rendered all the more imperative on Government from the fact that the wide fluctuations in the value of money in India arise from the financial system which withholds a large sum from circulation when trade requirements are most active and allows it to find its way into employment when the commercial demand for money has slackened. Government have not seen fit to reply to your committee's letter, but the question has been widely discussed in the public press, and the proposals emanating from the Chamber have met with general approval.

INCREASE OF PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

Towards the close of the year the Government of India asked for the opinion of the Chamber regarding a proposal to increase the proportion of the Paper Currency Reserve which is held invested in Government securities. At the present moment, the amount so invested is limited to 6 crores of rupees, that maximum having been fixed in 1870 on the principle that the amount invested should be somewhat less than the smallest aggregate amount of notes which experience had proved to be necessary for the monetary transactions of the country. In 1870 the minimum circulation of notes was about 8¾ crores of rupees, but since 1881 the minimum in circulation has never fallen below 12 crores. For the last five years it has exceeded 13 crores, and in the present year it approaches 16 crores. Looking at these figures, your committee had no hesitation whatever in strongly supporting the proposal emanating from Government advocating an immediate increase of the amount invested by one crore and a further sum of 2 crores at a later period. As the credit of Government is pledged to the holders of notes issued, it is evident that the whole of the cash balances of the Government of India are liable under these notes, if tendered for encashment, irrespective of whatever cash balances may be in the Currency Department alone. The increase, therefore, even to 9 crores of rupees in view of probability of the circulation continuing to increase, is scarcely likely at any time to endanger the convertibility of the currency notes in circulation.

ENGLISH DUTY ON INDIAN SILVER PLATE.

This question is one which has at various times received the support of the Chamber, and the committee considering that the low point to which silver had declined in the early part of the past year rendered it an opportune moment for renewing their representations, addressed the Government of India on the subject. Assuming that it would be supererogatory on their part to recapitulate the numerous reasons which had been from time to time advanced in favour of the repeal of the duty, and which, moreover, had never been practically controverted, the committee pointed out how enormously these arguments had gained in strength since the movement was first initiated. Silver in the interval had declined from 51d. to 42½d. per ounce so that the duty of one-shilling-and-six-pence per ounce, which had been pronounced restrictive and oppressive when it was 35 per cent. of the value, had now almost become prohibitive as it mounted to 43 per cent. of the value of the metal. Owing to the great increase in the number of English people visiting this country, the committee believed that a considerable expansion had taken place in the demand for Indian silverware, and they gave it as their opinion that the removal of the import English duty would lead to the establishment of an important trade which would not only benefit artisans in this country, but would be likely to exercise a perceptible influence on the permanent value of silver, and thereby tend to reduce the loss in exchange which the Government of India has to incur on its home remittances. The committee instanced the importance attached to this view of the case in the report of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, and argued that this reason alone would be sufficient to justify the claim for repeal. The chief difficulty in the way of abolishing the duty, namely, the question of meeting and adjusting the drawback on silver-plate held by manufacturers and tradesmen in England, the committee considered might be met if the drawback were limited only to such articles as had paid duty within a certain fixed period anterior to the date of repeal, and suggested, also, that the repayment of the drawback might be extended over three years at the rate of 6d. per ounce per year. Seeing that the total amount of duty paid for some years past had only been some £50,000 to £60,000 per annum, the amount thus required to enable her Majesty's Government to deal with the question would be inappreciable in the financial requirements of a country like England.

The Government of India forwarded the Chamber's letter to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, fully approving of the arguments advanced by the Chamber; and other public bodies have submitted memorials in a similar strain. These representations, however, having been productive of no apparent result, your committee have again—at the close of the year—called the attention of Government to the subject.

The Chairman, addressing the meeting said:— Gentlemen,—At our meeting in July last I passed in review the various questions that had chiefly occupied the attention of the Committee during the first half of the year. I need not therefore again refer to these, although they form part—an important part—of the report which I have now to submit for your adoption. In that report the subjects that have come before us since July are treated at length, and with a clearness and ability that reflects credit, on our secretary. To a few of these I may incidentally allude, but in the main I propose to confine my remarks to matters that are either still pending or only partly disposed of. The outgoing committee present them to the incoming committee as a first charge on their time and thought.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The Merchandise Marks Act, the initial friction and difficulty overcome, has operated admirably, in the best interests of honest trade. The Customs authorities have administered it with tact, sound judgment, and discretion. But all matters appertaining to it are not yet settled. Chambers of Commerce will have before long to submit to Government amending suggestions. Many importers are anxious that the provision which orders that the name of the place as well as the name of the country of manufacture, should be cancelled. They think that the name of the country is sufficient for the purposes of the Act, and that it is unfair to insist that any further information should be supplied to competitors—always on the alert to avail of it. There may be something in this. But I am inclined to the belief that as a rule competitors will find out fast enough for themselves—if it is in their interests to do so—where a thing is produced, and that it is useless to attempt to hide it. Next there is the question of length of yarns. The hank of grey yarn must average 840 yards. But dyers aver that there is a great shrinkage in process of dyeing and the Glasgow T. Red and other dyers put it at 4 per cent. At the same time they pronounce that the wording of the rules issued by the Government of India under the Act permits of a 5 per cent. shrinkage. It is known to experts that the same colours shrink more than others, but I have failed to learn from any practical man that the shrinkage exceeds under any conditions more than 2 per cent. It is the opinion of many that it is practicable to buy grey yarn that, when dyed, will measure 840 yards on the average, just as it is practicable to buy grey cloth that when bleached will measure 18 yards—that no real difficulty bars the way. This is evidently not the opinion of the Scotch dyers. But the Scotch dyers in meeting assembled seem to me to frame the resolutions they pass more in conformity with what is convenient and comfortable than what is practicable and proper. All this will have to be considered and thrashed out. It must be kept in sight that if 5 per cent. shrinkage is allowed while 2 per cent. is ample, a dyer may buy his grey yarn 820 yards, dye it, and bring it under the 5 per cent. on 840 margin, and so cheat legally in that way.

A third point in connection with the working of the Act is the absence of the name of any one whose duty it is officially to prosecute. It is, of course, the duty of every one who discovers the perpetration of fraud to bring it home to the culprit in his own interests as well as in the interests of the commercial body. But this entails trouble and expense, and occupies time. It is often an invidious task, or is so regarded. Whereas if Government appointed an officer whose business it was when evidence was produced that satisfied him, the case was a flagrant one to prosecute and bring the offender to punishment, the operation of the Act would be found more efficacious. We have suggested that the Government Solicitor might very properly be appointed to undertake the work. Nothing has been decided. It remains with you to see that what is required is done. Mr. Little may possibly not entertain the suggestion with approval!

Before leaving the subject I would like to say a word about what seemed to be a feeling of soreness and disappointment aroused in Calcutta, because we did not join with them in asking Government to suspend the working of the compulsory stamping part of the Act. I greatly regretted this at the time. No one is more keenly alive than I am to the high importance of Chambers in India supporting each other and steadily co-operating, and so strengthening the power of one of the chief sources of independent criticism in India. Our interests are almost invariably identical. I would go so far as to say a Chamber should, if it sees nothing to disapprove of, actively help another Chamber although its own direct interests may not be involved. But in the case in point we were invited to go up to Government to ask that the operation of the Act be suspended because of the inconvenience caused to our members. Not having put a single representation made to them, and enquiry having failed to elicit any complaints, the committee could not truthfully do this. It may have been the accident of circumstances but it was unmistakably the case. I refer to this at length simply because I am actively alive to the vital importance of Chambers working together so far as possible on all occasions.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

I come now to another subject—the reform of the Bankruptcy law. We have waited long and patiently for Government to proceed with legislation. A hope is in the air that the Honourable Mr. Scoble's recent visit to Bombay may bear fruit.

The first important point is that a creditor should be able to adjudicate a debtor insolvent so soon as he refuses payment when due of a just debt, and that no time should be allowed to the debtor to cook his books, make away with, transfer or conceal his assets, and otherwise prepare himself elaborately for failure. How often is it the case that a debtor, after delaying payment on all manner of pretexts and excuses at length offers four annas in the rupee with the intimation, gently and compassionately conveyed, that if not accepted he will take the benefit of the Act and his creditor will get little or nothing. And how often has experience shown that he spoke truly and that the indignant creditor who refused to be cajoled, found himself afterwards in a very bad plight, and never again had the courage to refuse a good offer!

The second important point is that the Court should have power, and be ordered to go thoroughly into the conduct of an insolvent, and be guided by the result of its investigations as to how it will deal with a final discharge.

The third important point—I am speaking of general principles and not of details—is more a question of diplomatic arrangement than of legislative action. Negotiations should be completed with Native States that will make a decree of the High Court operative, and insure that a debtor can be brought back and be forced to yield up his hidden possessions for division equally among creditors within and without the Native States he has sought refuge in. (Hear, hear, and applause.) At present a debtor flies to a Native State, and if its authorities are pressed to compel him to render up his property after much time and difficulty, the utmost that can be accomplished is that after all claims of the inhabitants of the State are settled in full, the balance will be handed over. It is needless to say that the claims of the creditors in the State spring up with marvellous celerity, and quickly absorb all the acknowledged assets. It is for the Foreign Office to take this up and come to a satisfactory understanding. (Hear, hear.) The demands are fair and reasonable and cannot be justly set aside. If persistently and firmly urged they must be listened to. The Foreign Office is not worth its salt if it fears to face the question.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Then there is the question of making railway receipts documents of title. We have lately got no "forrader," and it has been hinted that it is not possible for them to be put on the same footing as Bills of Lading. You will have to show that this is nonsense and persevere till you obtain what is so important in the interests of the majority of those engaged in the export trade on this side of India. The need is not so great on the other side, so that you will probably have to fight the battle unsupported.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

Gentlemen, you are aware that this is an easy port for vessels to enter and leave. Even in thick and tempestuous south-west monsoon weather, competent captains tell you that they find no trouble in entering and leaving the port. The approaches are so well lighted that the dangers and difficulties of old days have disappeared. This being so, the question arises, is it necessary to saddle the trade of the port with the cost of a large pilot establishment? I am aware that those interested in Marine Insurance do not entertain the idea of change without apprehension. But if put to practical test I fancy rates of insurance would not be found to augment were compulsory pilotage done away with to-morrow. This is another matter that will call for your attention. Of course any change would be brought about gradually, and with a due regard for vested interests. We can have no wish that those who have long acted as pilots or those who have prepared and qualified themselves to act should have their prospects injured and their careers suddenly cut short. This is not called for. It is quite possible to introduce a change in the existing system in a manner that would protect present incumbents. But it looks as if the time for taking the first steps had arrived.

TRADE MUSEUMS.

The Chamber has been consulted as to whether or not it would be advantageous to establish a Trade Museum in Bombay on the plan of those that have been recently opened in Germany. There can be no manner of doubt that a Trade Museum in a suitable building, in a proper central site, well-equipped, and with an efficient staff that would keep in touch with all parts of the world that consume what India produces or produce what India consumes, would be a valuable addition to our commercial facilities. But the cost and expenses would have to be defrayed by Government. Such an institution would be taken advantage of if established and maintained by Government. But I fear there is little chance of the mercantile public contributing to its support. The feeling is that private enterprise stimulated by self-interest is enough to make sure that no opportunity of pushing and developing trade in articles of import or export are thrown away or neglected. The prevailing sentiment is that while prepared to use an institution of the sort if provided free, it is not of sufficient value to be worth paying for.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

There is another matter that must not be lost sight of. An effort is being made, with which the name of Mr. Henniker Heaton is chiefly associated, to bring about a reduction in postal rates. Mr. Heaton is anxious that the Chamber should memorialize Government. No harm can result although it is not a matter of first importance. That many anomalies and unfairnesses have long existed has been patent to all, and on the general principle that reductions tend to the benefit of those affected, and to the promotion of commerce, reform would undeniably be a good thing. But I do not believe that, as a matter of fact, there would be any actual increase in the volume of trade between India and England were postal rates reduced. It would be a boon to private individuals perhaps, but the cost is too imperceptible a percentage to affect the volume of daily transactions.

It is very different with telegraph charges. These touch the members of the Chamber to the quick. It may be said that seven-eighths of the export and import business of India is put through by telegraph, and the cost to each firm engaged is a significant and substantial percentage that has to be taken into account in reckoning the prices of articles. If a reduction could be brought about in telegraph expenses, the foreign trade of India would undoubtedly be largely benefited in its competition with other countries. Nothing can be done till the next Convention meets. I hope the question will be taken up and strong and opportune representation made in the proper quarters against the time of meeting.

TREASURY BALANCES.

You are aware that Government has not seen fit to take any action on our representations respecting treasury balances. It has, however, consulted the Chamber on another, and what I may call a kindred, matter, namely, the wisdom and prudence of increasing the amount invested in Government paper and held as security against the paper currency issue. At present, according to law, the sum permitted to be invested in Government paper is 6 crores, the balance being held in coin or bullion. Well, of recent years the amount of paper issue has steadily increased till it has reached 16 crores, and it is likely still further to increase and Government proposes to take power to swell the sum held in Government paper to 8 crores, although immediately and as a first step 7 crores only would be so invested. This action would not only liberate a crore to the country for trade purposes—because it would reduce the amount of rupee paper publicly held to the extent indicated—but it would add to the annual revenues of Government the interest on the additional Government paper invested in. Under present circumstances, and looking to all possible dangers and contingencies ahead, the step appears to be one in every way judicious and commendable, and well worthy your support, and the Chamber will, I am sure, heartily support it.

WHEAT.

Just a word about wheat. The *non possumus* of the London Corn Trade Association has given place to something better—better in so far as it shows that it is beginning to realize that it is not so difficult a matter, as the Association at first insisted to bring about by action on their part, some improvement on the quality of wheat shipped from India. The Association has taken a very guarded and timid step—a step in fact although a sign of life is life that almost might be said to move in a wrong direction. But I do not wish to take a gloomy view. I would rather welcome what has been done as almost certain to lead before long to a bolder and fuller effort to put the trade on an honest and wholesome footing to the benefit of all concerned, and I am sure that future committees will not relax their endeavours to bring this about. (Applause.)

PORT TRUST ESTIMATES.

There is a matter I would ask those who may be elected by the Chamber to act as Port Trustees in the future to keep in mind. The Trustees have accumulated a reserve of about 16 lakhs. It would have become larger but for the opposition of the Chamber representatives. It may, for reasons I need not enter into, be reduced by a few lakhs during this and next year. But there will certainly remain a balance of reserve of over 10 lakhs. Well, it is a large balance but still it is wise and convenient to preserve a balance of the sort so as to put out of all danger the possibility of ever having suddenly and unexpectedly to raise rates owing to passing unimportant circumstances of an adverse nature. But the sum should not be allowed to exceed 10 to 12 lakhs. That is ample. All excess revenue should be applied to the reduction of the charges of the Port. It is a sound principle that the trade of each year should bear its own burdens and not be saddled with charges that will make the burdens of trade lighter for posterity than posterity is entitled to except in so far as provision is made against changes from minor transient causes, such as I have already alluded to. The Chamber's representatives require to keep a sharp look-out, for it is the law of the being of Port Trust officials in all parts of the world to delight in a large and increasing reserve, and here Government watches eagerly to pounce on it, and might seek to appropriate it with slender justification.

EXCHANGE AND THE SILVER PROBLEM.

Gentlemen, the past year has been more than usually full of incidents affecting the silver and exchange problems. We have heard a great deal about the recent increase in the production of gold and the probabilities of a still greater increase in the early future. Each one asks, how will this affect exchange? I myself think not necessarily to any material extent. If gold were discovered in large quantities in India and exported, it would swell the balance of trade in favour of India, and through that the demand for silver, and so tend to improve exchange. But it is different with gold discoveries in countries other than India. These put money in the hands of those who had none before, and lead to a boom in the demand for clothing, food, luxuries, and the commodities of every day life. Other things remaining the same, this brings about a rise in prices. But those who require every day commodities do not need much silver, and therefore, although the price of silver might be sympathetically affected by a general rise in the prices of commodities, it is not likely to be affected to nearly the same extent as other articles. The surplus silver of America, Australia, and other producing countries is chiefly taken by India and the East. It is there the demand exists. Well, that demand is regulated by the balance of trade. You might find a balance of trade only slightly in favour of India, and a consequent trifling demand for silver and no great change in its value, while the new demand caused by great gold discoveries in South America and Africa (the supply of commodities being the same) had led to a smart advance in general prices. True, if general prices rise, India would obtain greater value for the commodities she exports and this would expand her demand for silver, but, on the other hand, she would have to pay same for the commodities she imports. This would curtail the increased demand, although the value of her exports being greater than the value of her imports she would by a rise in the price of commodities doubtless be a gainer in the balance of trade, and to that extent her silver demand would be added to. But the conclusion I arrive at is that large discoveries of gold in countries other than India do not necessarily mean any great rise in silver, and consequently in Indian exchange.

I here would venture to propound a theory that so far as I have seen has not been noticed in discussions on this subject.

Bi-metallists say that there is too little gold in the world, and they wish to link silver to it at a fixed ratio, so that silver may assist gold. If this was done, they aver that there would then be money enough and that prices would rise. Apart altogether from the question of whether it is good or bad that prices should rise (for I suppose there will always be two opinions, those who have would like values to go up, and those who have not would like to buy cheaply) is it certain that the supply of money in Europe would be much increased or that prices would rise? There is a large quantity of coined silver in Europe and America, which now serves the purpose of money. That might change from one country to another under a bi-metallic arrangement, but it would not become money more than now. America coins annually 5 million sterling of silver that has become money. Well, the balance of production over that is required chiefly by India and the industries. India will always require a large amount annually, although as the price would advance to the equivalent of the ratio fixed she would have to pay a fraction over that to get it. It is only what India and the industries would not want that would find its way into the mints of Europe. So that by linking silver to gold you would neither put silver in the hands of those who had it not before nor would you secure any great percentage of what is produced to add to the supply of money—over and above what is added now. You might get the million or two annually that are just too much for India to take off, and that have led to exchange fall, but nothing more than that. Spread over all Europe the sums appear insignificent. I throw this out as something for bi-metallists to work out if they think it worth their while. I confess the question is a thorny one and bristles with perplexities. Meantime gold prices of many commodities are improving without the aid of bi-metallism. Demand appears to be overtaking supply in many articles. Again, we have been agitated by the new movement of the silver party in America. So long as the dollars coined under the Bland Act remained piled up in the vaults of the Treasury unrepresented in any shape in the currency of the country the silver party kept quiet. But during the past two years the hoards of silver dollars have rapidly been absorbed into the circulation of the country in the shape of silver certificates, and have all, or nearly all, gone into use, and now the silver party wakens up again and begins to agitate—the moderates for doubling the silver coinage under the Bland Act—that is coining the maximum provided for, *viz.*, 4 million dollars instead of the minimum 2 millions; the bolder for the opening of the American mint to the free coinage of silver. Government has not looked on either movement with favour, has in fact checked and discountenanced both. But the silver party is strong, active, and restless, and it may be that their views will in time come in part or in whole to prevail. In this case a rise in silver is bound to follow, and a consequent advance in exchange. True, there are many influences antagonistic that might be brought into play. Germany might take the opportunity to dispose of the balance of her silver. If she did, it would probably be done gradually. The Latin Union might be dissolved. This is very unlikely. The produce of the mines might increase. The effect of this would in great part be nullified by the expansion of art, industrial, and the world's general requirements. Any how, the effect of any of these influences would be of a temporary nature. After a certain lapse of time silver would slowly mount up. If this comes to pass, and we are to have in the future an exchange year by year moving up instead of down (I do not say this is to be so. I do not even say it is likely. We may still have a lower deep in store for us. I only wish to draw your attention to possibilities that should be kept permanently before you), then the policy of the Government of India regarding railway extension and limitation of borrowing in gold will want revision.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

We have for long been studiously moderate in pressing our views about railway extension, agreeing that while the balance of chances favoured a lower exchange it was unwise to add to the gold responsibility of the country, and that it was not possible to expect to raise more than 3 crores annually for public works in India at reasonable cost, although it was evident the numerous calls on this sum for other than new railway construction left not over much for that purpose when spread over the whole of India and Burma. But the case is different if the balance of chances favours rupee recovery. Then it would be sound policy to borrow freely in gold and extend railways boldly. For nothing would tend more to modify the loss of the advantage India has gained in her export trade by the low rupee than the extension of communications and opening up of new country. I admit that be the rupee what it may there is nothing to fear for the future of India's export trade. Should gold prices remain the same the loss will be met by local adjustments. The trade will continue—comparatively at a disadvantage—but it will continue to prosper. Should gold prices advance from the wants of the world increasing more rapidly than production, the reverse of what has been going on for many years, other exporting countries will share the benefits of the advance equally with India, and India will still have to suffer local adjustments to enable her to hold her own. That she will hold her own I doubt not. But it is important to do all that can be done to lessen to the utmost the detrimental effects of altered circumstances. Coming to details we know the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Godra-Rutlam line, subject to the financial convenience of the Government of India. Lines elsewhere are to have a preference. The Chamber must keep pressing this line on the notice of Sir Charles Elliot, so that when the works he considers should first be carried out have been completed, we may have as good a chance as others of obtaining precedence for the Godra-Rutlam. Major Bisset has been most energetic in constantly supplying Government with strong arguments backed by figures and calculations proving that it is sure to be a most lucrative line, and it is commercially and from a military point of view a necessary line. Once this is made your attention will become fixed on the feeders to the main line. If the improvement in exchange comes the determination to rely solely on private enterprise may die out. The sooner the better, for I fear it will do little within a measurable period, although in this connection it is refreshing to read of the praiseworthy efforts made by Mr. James and others to set an example at Ahmedabad by pushing through the Ahmedabad-Dhollera line by private enterprise pure and simple, and also of what is being done by many native princes and chiefs. Before leaving railways I should like to ask with reference to the falling away during the second half of 1889 of the G. I. P. Railway receipts owing to short Central Provinces crops, whether it may not be that the G. I. P. Railway are suffering now more than they might have from having persistently closed their eyes to the opportunities of engendering, developing, and fostering inter-local and general traffic by offering cheap rates? I do not state this as a fact. I only ask may it not be so? And now, gentlemen, I think I have exhausted the subjects upon which I wished to speak to you, so I will conclude by moving the adoption of the report. (Loud applause.)

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest seconded the adoption of the report which was agreed to.

Mr. L. R. W. Forest next moved "that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the out-going committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the last year." In moving this he must give expression to the regret they all felt that this was the last time Sir Frank was likely to address them from the chair, which he had occupied during the past six years with so much honour to himself, and advantage to the Chamber. (Applause.) The very representative committee which had sat during the past year deserved their thanks for the assistance they gave Government, framing the rules for the new Merchandise Marks Act, for the valuable aid they afforded members of the Chamber in avoiding the difficulties which necessarily attended its introduction. The compulsory stamping of length had not proved to be the impediment to trade it was once feared it might be. The Act was all in favour of the honest trader, and was a step towards the restriction of free trade in cheating. Now that they had the Act, let them form themselves into a sort of vigilance committee, and see that it was respected. For the past three years the Chamber had exercised a wise moderation in not pressing railway schemes on the attention of Government, but with the satisfactory condition of the finances and the great improvement in exchange, such moderation was not now required. They thankfully acknowledge the large number of railways that had been opened during the year, and he trusted H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda would not allow questions of police and jurisdiction to prevent the further expansion of railways in his territory, and that before long a line from Baroda to Godra would be the best step towards another through broad gauge line between Bombay and Delhi. The Godra and Rutlam Railway would, however, require the attention of the committee. It had at last been sanctioned, and commencement was to be made when the Government of India had the money. Now, he said, the Government of India, had the funds, but the P. W. D. wanted them all for three lines on the Madras Coast, two in Burma, and some frontier lines. No one would grudge our new province its railways but to delay the construction of a paying line like the Godra-Rutlam, while pushing and completing three famine lines was directly opposed to the recommendations of the select committee of the House of Commons in 1884, and was an extremely short-sighted policy on the part of the P. W. Finance Department. A paltry sum of Rs. 10,000, was, he believed, required for the re-examination and correction of certain details of the survey, and unless this was effected before the rains, another year might be lost and with what results? The extension was estimated to earn 6½ per cent. in the ninth year from the commencement, and as Government could borrow at Home and in India at an average rate of 3½ per cent. a delay of one year meant a loss to the State, some nine years hence of nearly four lakhs of rupees on a capital expenditure of a million sterling. He trusted the Bombay Government would find some method of advancing this small amount so that the railway might be able to start at once directly Sir D. Barbour would open his money bags with his pessimist views of silver he learned to increase the indebtedness of India, perhaps in the money of fate he might live to repent that he prevented India from borrowing more freely at a time, when capital might have poured into the country at the exchange of ¼ to 1-5. One matter of local interest might attract the attention of the new committee, and that was the transfer of that Chamber to some ground floor in the midst of the business centre of the city, where its papers, periodicals, and valuable statistical information might be more easily accessible to the members, with an adjoining hall or exchange where the members might meet for the transaction of business. The subject was brought up before the committee in 1886, but under conditions which quite forbade then entering thoroughly into the scheme. There seemed to be a growing impression that some such place was much to be desired, if a suitable locality could be obtained. Their chairman had modestly abstained from alluding to H. E. the Governor's visit to the Chamber. It was a compliment to them and a still greater compliment to their chairman for he felt that it was owing to his influence, and as a recognition of the valuable counsel he had from time to time given Government that his Excellency adopted the wholesome innovation of laying before the Chamber a clear and candid exposition of the most important incidents of his administration. Though criticism at the time of its delivery was not possible within those walls, the papers took the opportunity of criticising the statement freely, and if the public did not follow it up more than they did it was their own fault and he hoped other Governors might be induced to follow his precedent. It was well written the other day "that publicity is a source of strength to self-reliant rulers, whose capacity loses nothing by illumination, and even the best administrator learns something from free criticism." His Excellency's address was the best answer to those who had sometimes called at the Chamber, expressing its opinion on subjects not purely commercial. The Chamber happened to be the only body representing unofficial Europeans in this presidency. He was sure the leading members of the Bench, Bar, and Civil and Military Services, really did consider it an advantage to the social body and body political, that general questions should from time to time be discussed by the Chamber of Commerce. The recognition by his Excellency of their right to express their opinions on such subjects would have the effect of increasing their sense of the responsibility which attached itself to the expression of their views and of their opinions. (Applause.)

Mr. W. M. Macdonald seconded Mr. Forrest's motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. A. T. Beaufort then said he did not propose to say very much regarding the subjects which had been discussed in Committee during the past twelve months, as he thought after the excellent review of the proceedings by the chairman, and the remarks made by Mr. Forrest, it would be more cautious for one who is called upon to guide their new Committee rather to listen to what others had to say, than to comment upon them himself. There was one subject, however, which he proposed to say a few words about. It was just three years since he advocated as forcibly as he possibly could the necessity of legislation on the lines of the existing Merchandise Marks Act. At that time they were not with him, but the passing of an English Act caused the Chamber unanimously to decide to ask the Government of India to legislate in a similar direction. This new Act had, during the past year, become law, and immeasurable good had already resulted from it. The friction which arose at first was wearing off, as shippers at home took the trouble to understand its provisions. So far not a single case of fraud had been brought to their notice, but some of them were aware of the one recently investigated by the Manchester Chamber, and which that body had asked the Kurrachee one to take up. The action of their friends in Sind would be looked for with interest. In connection with what was said in the report regarding a communication from the Glasgow dyers objecting to the hank of dyed yarn being considered as 840 yards, it was interesting to read some remarks which recently appeared in the commercial column of a leading Manchester newspaper. The writer says:—"We see that the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has been communicating with the Indian Chambers of Commerce with regard to the inconvenience of the legal length of the hank being fixed at 840 yards, the Scotch dyers wanting to make hanks of 800 yards legal, on the ground that the shrinkage in dyeing reduces a hank of 840 yards grey to something much less; dyed turkey red being said to be a terrible dye for shrinking. We must confess that we entirely disbelieve this theory of shrinking. If turkey-red yarn is delivered dyed 800 yards, we should doubt it had measured more than 803 yards grey, any shrinkage being much more likely to have been in the grey state before the dye touched it. It is a very convenient theory for the dyers. However, supposing that the alleged shrinkage is founded upon fact, as there are good grounds to dispute, then the sellers of dyed yarn must meet the case in exactly the same way as merchants have to meet it when they undertake to sell a white shirting 40 inches wide and 40 yards long—viz., buy it so many inches broader in the grey state, and so many yards shorter, corresponding with the nature of the finish required. Similarly with finished dhoties, prints, and the like. The Scotch dyers have been asleep, or rather they have chosen to ignore the Indian law until they find their customers consider it too dangerous to continue shipping the short-hanked yarn which they have been hitherto supplying. This Act was passed 1st March, 1889, and they ought by this time to have accommodated themselves to its provisions, and not to be appealing to the Indian Chambers to assist in getting them out of their scrape. But as would be seen from the *Examiner and Times*, the dyers have at last resolved to insist upon a guaranteed length of 840 yards from their spinners; and this resolution seems to confirm the opinion that there is no shrinkage in turkey-red dying, or they would have asked for 5 per cent. more grey length to compensate the shrinkage from dying." He commended these remarks to the attention of those importers who were inclined to support the Glasgow appeal. Unless the evidence produced hereafter was very much stronger than that so far forthcoming, we, for one, would most strenuously oppose any attempt to impair the integrity of the hank, which both in England and in India had been clearly defined as 840 yards, if it was merely to suit the convenience of a few dyers. (Applause.)

Mr. Turner, in addressing the meeting, made reference to the pilot service question, and agreed that it might be modified, pointing out that the matter of vested interest, to which the chairman had alluded, might be overcome with the appointment of a good staff of harbour masters. There was another subject, he hoped, the committee would take up, and that was the question as to bills of health, for merchants and traders suffered very much inconvenience from vessels being put into quarantine owing to the present system of endorsements on bills of health. He also hoped the scheme brought forward regarding the telegraphic communication of vessels passing the Suez Canal, would not be allowed to drop, for it was useful even to those unconnected with steamers, and he hoped the necessary subscription would be forthcoming.

The chairman said, Mr. Beaufort and Mr. Forrest, he had no doubt, would see that the matter of bills of health and telegraphic communication, would receive consideration from the new committee. With regard to what Mr. Forrest had said as to H. E. Lord Reay's address to the Chamber he—Sir Frank—did not wish to repudiate the soft impeachment that it was owing to his influence that Lord Reay had addressed them at such length and in such an interesting manner. He only wished to say this for his Excellency, however, he had always found him during the years he had known him, to take a very deep interest indeed in all matters affecting the welfare of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and always most anxious and earnest to all he could to further and promote the best interest of the Chamber. (Applause.)

The chairman next proposed and Mr. M. Gubbay seconded "that the following gentlemen be elected members of committee of the Chamber for the year 1890, namely, Major Bisset, Messrs. H. W. Uloth, J. Stiven, J. Tintner, F. C. Macrae, J. L. Symons, and W. R. Macdonnell.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The chairman next moved "to amend Rule II. of the Chamber, regarding the election of members, as follows:—All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits, desirous of joining the Chamber, and disposed to aid in carrying into effect the objects of the same, shall be admitted members by the vote of a majority of not less than two-thirds of those voting at a general meeting, as provided for in Rule III.; or, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes taken by ballot in the rooms of the Chamber, at which at least one-fourth of the members of the Chamber have registered their votes. The ballot to take place after seven clear days' notice to the members stating the names of the candidates proposed with their proposals and seconders, and the ballot shall remain open at least three clear days.

Mr. M. C. Turner seconded the motion which was carried.

The chairman next intimated that Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, proposed by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. and seconded by Messrs. Lyon and Company, had been elected members of the Chamber, and that Mr. Jamnadass Lullubhai, proposed by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., and seconded by Messrs. Sauquet and Co., had also been elected a member.

Mr. Beaufort, again addressing the Chamber, said:— Before referring to the special object which he had on rising, he wished to take the opportunity of expressing his thanks for the honour they had done him in electing him to fill the vacancy which was about to be created by the retirement of Sir Frank Forbes Adam from the chairmanship of the Chamber. He did so with very mixed feelings, because he shared with them the regret that they were unable to retain the services of one of the ablest chairmen that this Chamber had ever had the good fortune to be guided by. He wished that the mantle had fallen on other shoulders than his, for he had felt, and still feel, the responsibility of the position which by their votes he was called upon to occupy. After the lengthened experience of committee work which he had had, having sat on every one of those presided over by Sir Frank, he could not plead inexperience, and he ought undoubtedly to find it easier in consequence to step into his shoes. But it was because he had sat so long with him that he was so diffident about it. The post was not an easy one to fill, and it became more difficult when the person called upon to do so succeeded a chairman of the exceptional talents and the brilliant oratory of Sir Frank Forbes Adam. Nevertheless, he was prepared to do his utmost to maintain the prestige of the Chamber, supported as he would be by a strong Committee and an energetic Secretary. As he said just now he felt certain they would all join with him in expressing the very just regret that they all felt at the loss they sustained by the early departure from India of Sir Frank. His position among them had been unique. Within a few months of his return from Calcutta he was elected to be the deputy chairman for 1883, and the following year as chairman, a position which he was vacating after having held it for the unprecedented period of six consecutive years. Now he found that since this Chamber was established in September 1836 by the then Governor of Bombay, Sir Robert Grant, fifty-four gentlemen, excluding Sir Frank, had held the post of chairman, none of them were re-elected, and only seven of them were called upon a second time to do so. The exception the Chamber first made five years ago, and repeated in each of the four following Decembers, had clearly proved that the committee's rule regarding a fresh chairman each year could with advantage be broken, when it thereby retained the services of one of exceptional ability, coupled with a devotion to its work and to its interests which might have been equalled, but had certainly never been eclipsed, by the devotion, the labor, and the ability shown by Sir Frank Forbes Adam. Most of them were aware how arduous were the duties of the secretary, how burdensome the work of preparing the annual report, and finally of seeing through the press the bulkly volume, with appendices, of 590 odd pages. Well, he did not think it had been mentioned before that owing to the lamented death of Mr. John Gordon in November 1884, and the interval which elapsed before their present able Secretary was appointed in January 1885, the preparation of the report, and the work in connection with it, fell to the Chairman. How well he did it, the volume of that year showed. As a slight memento of what Sir Frank had done for this Chamber, he might mention that the committee had decided to present him, in the name of the members, with as complete a set as was available of the annual volumes, suitably bound, and he was certain they would approve of their action. Then, as a committee, the retiring one stayed its hands, but in their name he begged to offer him their hearty congratulations on the honor which was conferred upon him on New Year's day, by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and to tell him that after he left these shores and settled down at home, they the members of this Chamber—and he asked them to support his request—would expect him to undergo the somewhat trying ordeal of sitting for his portrait, which they hoped in due course would hang on the walls of the room in which they were then assembled, and ever help to remind them, as that of their first Chairman did, of one whom they had so long appreciated and admired as their leader, and as a mark of their affection for him as a friend. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Macdonnell seconded the proposition, which being carried,

Sir F Forbes Adam in reply thanked Mr. Beaufort and Mr. Macdonnell very sincerely indeed for the kind words they had spoken about him, and for the way in which the vote of thanks had been received by the members of the Chamber. The six years during which he had had the honour of presiding over the Chamber, had been years of intense interest and instruction, and he would carry away with him nothing but the most pleasant and grateful memories. He could not call to mind any occasion on which hostility had been shown. They had had within those walls differences of opinion, hot discussions and debates; but at all times underlying these was a mutual desire to arrive at a common understanding, which prevented anything showing itself in the shape of personal feeling, and he could say he never once remembered a member endeavouring, for personal or selfish reasons, to obtain a victory at the sacrifice of the interests of the several body of the members of that Chamber. (Applause.) He thought he had observed, and he had observed with great pride, that during the past few years a keener and livelier interest had been taken by members in the affairs of the Chamber. (Applause.) He could remember when he joined it that it was a sort of business of all but a very few to occupy their time with anything but their own affairs. But a healthier tone supervened, and now there was almost emulation to come forward and express a wish if wanted to assist in promoting the interests of the Chamber. He knew that some men might in the past as in the present have been kept back by feelings that they owed their chief duty to their partners at Home; and their business might be interfered with. He had always owed a first duty to his partners at home, and he had always kept that principle before him; but the days in India were long, and if a man once or twice a week devoted an hour or two of that time in the morning or evening, usually devoted to recreation and amusement, it was amazing the quantity of work he could get through from month to month for the general benefit without in the least interfering with his own private interest or that of his partners. (Applause.) Might he before retiring from that chair be allowed to offer a few words of advice to those who would succeed him. The first was—it was almost unnecessary to say in was the presence of his successors—never let them act on imperfect information. They should always see that representations and complaints were verified before they took them up. They should, again, beware of faddists, both inside and outside the Chamber. They were energetic, persuasive, and persevering, and almost invariably well-intentioned, but they often led one into bogs and quagmires, from which it was very difficult to extricate oneself. Again, they should never be afraid of bold and open criticism; and to remember while safeguarding and watching the best interest of the Chamber, it was their duty to do all they could to strengthen and support the Government of the country in their difficult, laborious, and complex duties. (Applause.) He left the Chamber without any misgivings in good hands. If he had, as Mr. Beaufort had said, done anything to maintain its character and influence, he felt certain that those who came after him would add to its prestige, dignity, and usefulness. He was glad to be able to congratulate them that they retained the services of a secretary, loyal, zealous, indefatigable in work, experienced, and capable. (Applause.) Mr. Beaufort had told him that the Chamber had decided to present him with a full set, so far as could be obtained, of the reports of the Chamber. Nothing they could give him could he appreciate more. (Applause.) But this he would say that whatever further honour he might attain to,—if he should ever attain to any—that no honour he could conceive of would give him the keen, real, and heartfelt satisfaction he had received from them by the sign and seal of approval that they had put upon the dignity conferred on him by her Majesty, and their wish to perpetuate the memory of it by placing his portrait within the walls of that Chamber. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD have arranged for the publication in their magazine of a novel founded on events arising from the present state of armed tension between the great European Powers. The plot has a foundation on a tragic incident which was scarcely allowed to pass beyond the knowledge of the official circles under whose notice it fell; and the conditions of life on a fortified frontier line under a system of suspicion, surveillance, and arbitrary despotism, are full of novel and dramatic situations, which the author, from personal knowledge, has been able to turn to full account. "Kurios," the author of the article on "Current Influences on Foreign Politics," has in preparation a second paper dealing more especially with the Central Asian question and the forces which are propelling Russia onwards in the East. It will appear in the February number of Blackwood.

ARRIVAL OF H. M'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

Her Majesty's troopship Serapis, Commander F. B. Boardman, C. B., arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 18th December, with the 2nd Suffolk Regiment, for Alexandria, consisting of 31 officers, 804 men, 37 women, and 43 children. Having disembarked the troops at Alexandria, she embarked the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers for Bombay. During the voyage two deaths occurred—one, the child of Captain Bowyer, and the other of Fleet Paymaster Blayney, on the 22nd December last of pneumonia, after a short illness. Their remains were buried at sea the following morning with the usual honours. The vessel experienced fine weather, except a head wind for some time. She brings 66 officers, 14 ladies, 8 children, 1,135 men, 30 women, and 44 children of different regiments. The following are the names of officers and their families :—

From Portsmouth to Alexandria—Lieut-Col and Mrs J E Harris, Major J J F Irwin, Major A S Hext, Major and Mrs R T E Dowse, Capt C A C Deane, Capt J Bayly, Capt and Mrs V W H Graham, Capt and Adjutant and Mrs. V. M. Gremtham, Capt G E W Whittington, Lieut S H Bazalgette, Lieut W Keates, Lieut S B Slotherd, Lieut S B Leader, Lieut and Qr-Mr W E Season and three children, 2nd Lieut R B Unwin, 2nd Lieut S E Marry Lloyd, 2nd Lieut H F H Clifford, 2nd Lieut C R Kauntze, 2nd Lieut J R G H Hopkins, 2nd Lieut F D Finlay, 2nd Lieut C D P Crooke, 2nd Lieut J A S Murray, 2nd Lieut A W Brown, 2nd Lieut H G P Beville, 2nd Lieut H B Roland, 2nd Suffolk.

From Portsmouth to Bombay—Lt-Col and Mrs A N Pearse, RA, and 2 children ; Surg-Maj and Mrs J M Namara, and Surg-Maj and Mrs J B Emerson, Med Staff ; Major F B G D'Aguilar, Major J M La Badgley, and Major A W Cockburn, R E ; Surg O E P Lloyd, Surg G W Robinson, Surg R Egan, Surg C R Woods, and Surg E D Farmar Binghurst and two children, Med Staff ; Capt and Mrs J H C Harrison and Capt and Mrs W G Bowyer and 3 children, R E ; Capt S G Grant, 2nd Scottish Rifles ; Capt J J MacMahon, R A ; Lieut and Mrs G N Going, 7th Hussars ; Lieut A G Hunter Weston, R E ; Lieut C Stone, Madras Commissariat ; Lieut G D Close, R E ; Lieut C R Heastey, 2nd Rl Irish Fusls ; Lieut W McG Armstrong, 1st York and Lanc ; 2nd Lieut G I L Home, and 2nd Lieut G A L Leslie, R E ; 2nd Lieut T H Crozier, R A ; 2nd Lieut W Y S de Montmorency, 1st D C Light Inf ; 2nd Lieut F W B Gray, 2nd Berks ; 2nd Lieut A Playfair, 2nd Rl Irish Rifles ; 2nd Lieut W C Paleologus, 1st Norfolk ; 2nd Lieut G W M West, 2nd Rl Innis Fus ; 2nd Lieut C D Vaughan, 1st Border ; 2nd Lieut E H Payne, 2nd Oxford, L I ; 2nd Lieut C E G Norton, 7th Hussars ; 2nd Lieut E A Swinhoe, 3rd Drag Guards ; 2nd Lieut G M Fry, 7th Drag Guards ; 2nd Lieut C M Carter, 1st Suffolk ; 2nd Lieut A Playfair, Rl Irish Rifles ; 2nd Lieut K S Cassels, 1st Hants ; Rev Joseph Daly, R C, Chaplain.

From Alexandria to Bombay.—Col J T Coke, Major J L Ross, Major H G Dixon, Capt F A C Claughton, Capt A W Pennyman, Capt and Adj H R Wigram, Capt W A Macfarlane, Capt J Rea, Capt F Hemphill, Lt and Qr-Mr J Connolly, Lt A W W A Thellusson, Lt W D Sellor, Lt E J Dent, Lt E R Cureton, Lt A E Haig, Lt S C Johnston, 2nd Lieut A C Going, 2nd Lieut A R Cobbold, 2nd Lt D R Sloden, 2nd Lt F J Carruthers, 2nd Lt H W Rattigan, 2nd Lt G H Bell, 2nd Lt N S Playfair, 2nd Lt T B Sellar, 2nd Lt H T E Sandwitch, 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers.

NEWLY-DISCOVERED DISTURBING CAUSES TO COMPASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a meeting of the members of the Royal United Service Institution on the 31st of May last, a paper was read by Staff Commander Creak, R. N., Superintendent of Compasses at the Admiralty, "On the Mariners' Compass in modern vessels of War." Captain Creak treated on several matters of great interest in connexion with iron and steel ships' compasses, and among them "of the disturbance of the compass on approach to certain shores." As this source of danger to compasses has only very recently been recognised by compass-experts, and is not generally known to nautical men, I have in the interests of the latter, trading in Eastern waters, to ask you to kindly give space in your valuable journal to the following remarks :—

In regard to the disturbance to compasses on approach to certain shores, Captain Creak mentioned two well-established disturbing localities. The first is at Cossack, in North Australia, where with the visible land, three miles off, her Majesty's surveying vessel Meda, running on a transit of two objects on shore in eight fathoms of water, had her compasses steadily deflected 30° for a quarter of an hour during which she sailed over a mile. The second locality is on the east coast of Madagascar near St. Mary's Isle, where the normal lines of variation are from 11° to 12°, but instead of this amount the French men-of-war navigating that coast have found the variation near the shore to be only 6° to 7°, the north end of the needle being repelled by the magnetic properties of the bottom of the sea. Captain Creak said the Admiralty have a list of other localities in different parts of the world, where the disturbance due to this cause has been noted by trustworthy observers. I am not aware that the names of these places have been published, but I think that no time should be lost by the Admiralty and Board of Trade in making them generally known to the Mercantile Marine.

It has been well-known throughout the present century that volcanic, igneous, and ferruginous rocks contain magnetism more or less, but magneticians, including among their number many eminent nautical men, have from well-known magnetic laws, discredited the idea that the magnetism in these rocks, could have any appreciable effect on the compasses of vessels passing in their vicinity. But while ignoring the influence of magnetic land as a disturbing force on compasses, on account of its distance from a passing vessel, we have been unaccountably blind to the fact, that although we may be horizontally a mile or two from such land, and thus out of its influence, we may still have it vertically only a few yards from us when in soundings, and that although it forms the bottom of the sea and is covered by water, it may possess the same magnetic properties as the distant land, and have on account of its nearness a disastrous effect on our compasses.

The Red Sea and Gulf of Suez, especially the latter, are notorious for the number of vessels that are stranded and wrecked on their coasts and islands. Many good careful navigators that have had the misfortune to strand their vessels in those parts, have not been able to account for the same satisfactorily, and have in a number of instances suffered condemnation. Side currents are often blamed for these accidents, and are no doubt sometimes the cause of them. But all of us that have passed through the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez are aware that the coasts and islands in those seas or more or less of volcanic origin, and being so, it is quite probable that parts of the sea bottom adjacent to them are of the same natural character, and thus form an unseen and, what is far worse, an unsuspected danger to passing vessels.

I was consulted only a few days ago by a Captain who had stranded his vessel in the Gulf of Suez at Ras Abu Baka, and had on account of the accident lost all confidence in his standard compass. He left Suez about 7 p.m., and had taken careful observations in the Canal in the afternoon of the same day for deviation on the courses to be steered down the Gulf of Suez. He made his courses correctly as far as abreast of Zafarana light, and then shaped a course to pass three miles off Ras Gharil light. The night was hazy and the sea full of phosphorous, and he remained on the bridge in charge of the navigation of the vessel. At about one o'clock the next morning she grounded at Ras Abu Baka, about 19 miles from Ras Gharil, and was found to be six miles inside of the line of course steered, which if due to the compasses would give 10° change in the deviation. I examined the compass and its surroundings, and found nothing to cause such a radical change, the compass being of first-class construction and its position well chosen. From the several conversations that I had with the Captain, I am convinced that he is a careful navigator and that he spoke truthfully. Having regard to the nature of the coast about the shores of the Gulf, and taking into account the frequent groundings in this locality, it is not improbable that this accident was largely due to some magnetic disturbance, such as Captain Creak describes.

Captains that navigate the coasts of Ceylon frequently complain of the large and sudden changes in the deviations of their compasses on those coasts, and it is not at all unlikely that these changes are due to the magnetic character of the bottom passed over by their vessels.

I would advise all shipmasters to procure a copy (No. 150) of the journal of the Royal United Service Institution, in which Capt Creak's paper is published, and they will, no doubt, find it full of interest.—Yours, &c.

WM. CROWDER, A. I. N. A.,
Surveyor to Bureau Veritas and Adjuster of Compasses.
1 Ash, Lane, Bombay, 15th January, 1890.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.—The Cream of SCOTCH Whiskies.' Enormous demand. Per dozen Rs. 21. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

"THE DON" AT THE NOVELTY.

ON Tuesday night, the Ferrell Burlesque Company performed the farcical comedy, "The Don.' The house was a poor one ; but the performers seemed oblivious of the fact, as they did their best to do justice to the piece, and succeeded. "The Don" is as innocent of plot as "Arabian Nights,' and perhaps for that reason it is as successful. It abounds in amusing incidents and ridiculous situations, and most of the jokes introduced are above the average.

Mr. Ferrell sustained the character of Horace Josiah Milliken (The Don) admirably. As the old gentleman who was wedded to his college and who was engaged "in investigating the Semitic root,' he was particularly happy. When he meets Mrs. Coventry Sparkle (a widow) whom he had loved as a young man, and when he tries to struggle against the returning affection, which the widow does all she can to promote, the scene is very funny. When he is found by the servant with Mrs. Coventry Sparkle leaning on his shoulder the dignity with which he says "You should knock, Sir, before you enter," is very impressive.

Mr. A. C. Seymour (the Don's nephew) made a very gentlemanly undergraduate, and Mr. J. Devon hit off the festive and jovial old tutor to a nicety. Mr. Irving deserves special mention for the manner in which he impersonated the stammering and slightly inebriated undergraduate. His cross-examination of Dora Sparkle (who was a ward in Chancery and clandestinely married to the younger Milliken, excited roars of laughter. A party of guards entered Milliken's rooms in a very happy state while Dora was there and she hastily donned a cap and gown and was introduced to the party as a brother student, and the bewilderment of ideas on discovering that a man was named "Dora" was exhibited in a very laughable manner by Mr. Irving. Miss Maggie Ford acted the scheming widow to a nicety, and Miss Ferrell sustained the rather difficult character of Dora Sparkle in an admirable manner. Mrs. Ferrell as Mrs. Kimbo was a typical landlady, and on the whole the piece, as we said before was a perfect success.

To-night and to-morrow "Betsy Baker" and "Mamma" will be put on the boards.

AN APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W E. Hart Chief Judge, the appeal of Muncherjee Framjee Tumboly, Secretary to the Trustees of the Sett Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Charitable Funds *versus* the Municipal Commissioner, was called on for hearing. The following was the appeal :—

Bombay, 12th December 1889.

To His Honour The Chief Judge, Small Causes Court Bombay.

The humble petition of Muncherjee Framjee Tumboly, Secretary to the Trustees of the Sett Merwanjee Framjee Panday Charitable Funds.

Respectfully Sheweth that on the 27th April 1889 the Municipal Commissioner presented Bill No 63, in which was included ans.8 as the nominal rate for water tax levied on the premises known by the name of Merwan Baug or Panday Sanitarium, and used for charitable purposes, for the half year beginning with 1st April 1889 till 30th September 1889, and received payment of that amount. That on the 29th day of November last and 6th inst. two bills Nos. 4,342 and 7,621 were presented to me for payment of Rs 520 in respect of water tax for the aforesaid period, levied on the same premises for water consumed there according to measurement. That I am advised that the action of the Municipal Commissioner in levying the water tax on the said premises according to measurement for the said period (1st April to 30th September 1889) is illegal and unjust, and that the said premises under the circumstances are not liable for payment of the said sum of Rs. 520, or any other sum (except the sum of ans. 8 as already paid) in respect of the said tax for the said period. That on the 6th inst. I addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, and requested him to cancel the said bills, and on the 9th I received an acknowledgement in receipt thereof by the Municipal Commissioner, but I have not yet received any intimation of the bills having been cancelled by the Municipal Commissioner. A copy of my letter and the reply thereto are hereto annexed. I therefore humbly appeal to your Honour against the amount of water-tax levied on the premises for the said period (1st April to 30th September 1889) and pray that it may be declared that the Municipal Commissioner is stopped from levying the same on the said premises for the said period.

(Sd.) MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLI,
Secretary to the Trustees of the Sett Merwanjee
Framjee Panday Charitable Fund

The appellant appeared in person and said, since filing the appeal, the Municipal Commissioner, had sent him a letter, stating that the bills with reference to the appeal has been cancelled, and desired his honour to allow the appeal to be withdrawn. His Honour therefore granted his request.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A BAD CONVICTION BY A CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MOTILAL RAVICHAND.

THIS was a review of a decision of Colonel J. M. Madden, First Class Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, who, in June last, found the accused guilty under Section 76 of the Cantonment Rules, and fined him Rs 50. The offence was that the accused, who is an owner of several houses in camp, and who does not reside in the Cantonment, did not appoint a duly authorised agent within the time ordered by the Cantonment Magistrate ; having been repeatedly warned to do so. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in concurring with Mr. Justice Birdwood, whose judgment was published yesterday, said : It is contended by the Government Pleader that the intention of the Legislature in enacting Section 11, clause 6, of Bombay Act 3 of 1867, was to include, within the general terms used, the failure to appoint an agent by the owner. This argument, if sound, would apply equally to cases where, in the event of failure, the second part of Rule 76 provides an agent by operation of the rule, so here we have a test of the meaning. Now, in such circumstances, the supposed mischief likely to arise to the sanitation of the Cantonment from the failure to appoint an agent cannot occur, the rule itself having specified an agent. Then if there is no mischief to be stopped, there is no reason to suppose that the Legislature would provide a penal sanction. I am of opinion, therefore, that it would be *ultra vires* of the Act to make the failure to appoint an agent a penal offence. It is safer to assume that the framers of Rule 76 intended it as a rule of procedure and convenience, especially as the ordinary substantive law and the rules legally framed to define nuisances and breaches of order are the usual means of preventing these kinds of mischief. I would, therefore, quash the conviction and sentence.

The Court reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed the fine to be refunded.

A HOME contemporary says it is whispered in the *entourage* of the Court at Potsdam, that the Princess Maud, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, is shortly to be betrothed to Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. The fortunate Duke is the only brother of the German Empress, and head of the ancient princely house whose title he bears. He was born on the 11th of August 1863, and is therefore twenty-six years old. His father was the Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, for whose rights Prussia and Austria declared war against Denmark in 1864 ; but who was never permitted to reign in the duchies after they were taken from the Danes. Duke Ernst is a nephew of Prince Christian. It is added that the handsome mansion belonging to Count Pourtales, situated near the Imperial Palace in Berlin, will probably be chosen as the town residence of the young couple. Duke Ernst is a lieutenant in the Emperor's Hussars of the bodyguard stationed at Potsdam. He is to be transferred to a cavalry regiment in Berlin after his wedding.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smel of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited Farringdon-Road, London, England

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society took place on Thursday, the 9th instant, when Dr. G. A. Maconachie presided

The following new members were elected :—Mr. F. M. Flower, Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, Mr. T. H. Middleton Mr. J. Sladen, C.S., Mr. F. H. Tod.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions :—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING DECEMBER.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Sea Cucumber	From Singapore	Mr D Graham
1 Painted Bat	Kerivoula picta	Mr G Carroll
1 Head of Nilghiri Wild Goat	Capra hylocrius	Mr E L Butcher
1 Head of Hyæna	Pierced through lips, nose and both eyes with porcupine quills.	Mr W Hume
1 Owl (alive)	Strix javanica	Mrs Hojel
1 Shrew (female)	Shot in Guzerat	Mr E Eyles
1 Orange Minivet	Pericrocotus flammeus	Col Kemble
2 Eggs of Rock Horned Owl	Bubo bengalensis	Do.
1 Koel	Eudynamis honorata	Capt T Thorburn
Two pieces of Rhinoceros' Skin	Tanned in Cawnpore	Col Baddeley
1 Cobra	Naja tripudians	Dr Weir
2 Silver Pheasants (alive)	From China	Capt Nantes
1 Golden Pheasant (alive)		
1 Rail (alive)		
A quantity of Fossil Bones	From the Gulf of Cambay	Mr H Grogan
4 Jerboa Rats (alive)	From Bushire	Mr Cook
1 Antelope's head	Curiously deformed	Mr F Otto
1 Owl (alive)	Strix javanica	Mr J Bristol
1 Head of Hog-deer	Axis porcinus	Mr H C V Hunter
1 Head of Swamp Deer	Rucervus duvaucelii	Do.
A quantity of Snakes and Lizards	From Carwar	Mr E H Aitken
2 Phoorsas	Echis carinata	Col Hore
2 Jungle Cats (alive)	Felis chaus	Mrs W E Hart

A special vote of thanks was passed to Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie for his valuable contribution to the Society's Library, consisting of an interleaved copy of *Jerdon's Game Birds of India*, illustrated by means of photographs taken by General H. Watson.

EXHIBIT.

Mr. Thomas Drewet sent for exhibition a full grown domestic cock with an abnormal leg, growing out at right angles to the others, under the tail.

THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Mr. Phipson drew the special attention of those present to the great improvements which were being carried out at the Victoria Gardens, and hoped that the members of the Natural History Society would assist Mr. Ollivant in his efforts to make the Zoological Collection a credit to the city. Open-air cages for the large carnivora were being built on a plan suggested by the Committee of the Natural History Society. One of these cages was now finished, and a pair of tigers would shortly be transferred to it. It would be seen that the cage in question consisted entirely of iron bars, on a stone plinth, and as it measured 40' by 20' the animals would have far more space for exercise than in ordinary cages. A new deer-park were being laid out and a snake pit had been constructed. A supply of harmless snake, such as pythons, dhamans, checkered-water-snakes, &c., was now much wanted.

Mr. Phipson also stated that the Society had already sent the following contributions to the Victoria Gardens :—

3 Bears	*Ursus labiatus.*
4 Swans	*From England.*
2 Panther Cubs	*Felis pardus.*
7 Crocodiles	*Crocodilus parlustris.*
1 Porcupine	*Hystrix leucura.*
1 Monkey	*Macacus radiatus.*
1 Monkey	*Macacus silenus.*
2 Grey Jungle Fowl	*Gallus sonnerati.*
1 Mongoose	*Herpestes griseus.*
1 Indian Palm Civet	*Viverra malaccensis.*
1 Malay Bear Cub	*Ursus malayanus.*
1 Purple Coot	*Porphyrio poliocephalus.*
3 Tortoises	*Testudo elegans.*
1 Lesser Florican	*Syphcolides aurita.*
2 Toddy Cats	*Paradoxurus musanga.*
3 Snake Birds	*Plotus melanogaster.*
3 Owls	*Strix javanica.*
1 Slow Paced Loris	*Nycticebus tardigradus.*

Mr. W. E. Hart then read the following interesting paper by Mrs. Hart, entitled :—

NOTES ON A CATERPILLAR FARM.

During the last rains in Bombay we started a small caterpillar farm, noting whatever seemed to us worthy of remark in the life history of the insects. Some of these notes we venture to offer in the hope they may interest some of your entomologist readers. Our stock from first to last consisted of eighty-six head of insects, belonging to forty-one species. Being new to the work, we unfortunately kept all our specimens in the same enclosure. The result was that, like the twins in Mr. Locker's famous song, they "got completely mixed," and we were unable to say with certainty, in some instances, which imago resulted from which pupa, or, indeed, in the case of some of the buried pupæ, to identify beyond a doubt the pupa with its larva. The following notes on twenty-seven cases give the results only of such observations as we are sure are correct throughout.

Of the twenty-seven cases here noted, sixteen resulted in butter-flies, and eleven in moths. Of the sixteen butterflies ten belonged to the sub-family *Papilioninæ*, and six to *Danainæ*.

Of the *Papilioninæ*, six were *Papilio agamemnon*, a handsome green and black butterfly, common in Bombay, but a good specimen of which it is hard to catch, owing to its quick high flight and restless habits ; three were *Papilio pammon*, also a common butterfly in Bombay, the males of which, also restless and quick fliers, are black with a row of cream-coloured spots round the posterior margin of the hind wings, which are also shortly "swallow tailed," and the females of which are commonly black and red, in imitation of two other species *Diphilus* and *Hector*, as described in a paper on "Mimicry" at page 28 of the 4th volume of this journal ; one was *Papilio panope*, a rare butterfly in Bombay, of which there is only one specimen in the Society's collection. It is dark-brown, with a double row of cream-coloured arrow-head shaped marks round the margins of both wings, and an orange spot on the bottom of the hind wing. Of the *Danainæ*, four were *Euplæa core*, one of the commonest butterflies in Bombay, moderately large, but a weak flier, of a purplish-brown colour, with a double row of white spots round the edges of the wings ; two were *Danais chrysippus* also one of the commonest butterflies in Bombay, and a weak flier of moderately large size, in colour bright terra-cotta, the forewings tipped with black and white and the hindwings bordered with a narrow black band.

Papilio agamemnon.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were found on the upper side of leaves of *Guatteria longifolias* at the Ladies' Gymkhana on 23th July. They were then barely ¾ inch long, and of a smoky gray colour, slender at the tail end, but thickening so rapidly towards the head as to have a bulbous appearance. The body was smooth, but furnished with eight short tentacles, two, by the eyes, four at the thickest part of the body, and two at the tail. Besides these were two retractile tentacles of a paler yellowish colour in the front of the head, generally invisible, but shot out whenever the caterpillar was annoyed or alarmed, as for instance, when blown upon. The use of these seems to be to startle birds and other enemies, and deter them from an intended attack, by the appearance of a sting. But in reality these tentacles are as soft and innocuous as the others. On 29th July these caterpillars changed their skins, and immediately ate their cast skins. This perfection of cannibalism seems not uncommon among caterpillars till the second or third change of skin, after which they abandon their carnivorous, or rather cutivorous, habits and adhere to a strictly vegetable diet. The subjects of this memoir grew rapidly till they were about 1½ inch long, their colour changing gradually meanwhile to that of the leaves on which they fed. By 3rd August all three were completely clad in bright green. No. 1 assumed the chrysalis form on 5th August, No. 2 on 6th, and No. 3 on 10th. The chrysalises were of the same green colour as the caterpillars, and attached in a nearly upright position by the tail end to the stalks or undersides of the leaves. The imago appeared of No. 1 on 18th August, of No. 2 on 19th, and of No. 3 on 20th. The last was therefore three days less *in statu pupillari* than the others, but the imago seemed as well developed in all respects.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6 were found on 4th September on a "Soursop" (*Anona muricata*) in our garden at Cumballa Hill. Two of them were rather larger than the specimens just described when first found. The third was so much smaller he could hardly have belonged to the same brood. He was soon lost, being probably thrown away with the old leaves when the food was changed—an incident which should be guarded against by careful examination of both sides of the leaves and the stalks. Of the remaining two, one came to his end by drowning in the manner already described. The third entered on his pupahood on 19th September, and the imago appeared on 30th, taking two days less than Nos. 1 and 2 and one day more than No. 3. On 21st September we observed a female of *Papilio agamemnon* laying eggs singly on the bark of twigs of *Guatteria longifolia* on the Pedder Road. We secured a few, but they were unfortunately lost before they were hatched. From the dates above given, however, it would appear that *P. agamemnon* in Bombay continues to breed at least through July, August, and September.

Papilio pammon.—We retain the name by which the specimens in the Society's collection are named and under which certain habits of mimicry in the larvæ and pupæ were described at page 29 of the 4th volume of the Society's Journal, but Mr. de Niceville prefers the name *P. polytes* for this species.

Nos. 1 and 2 were found, apparently just hatched, on the upperside of the leaves of a sweet lime (*Citrus limetta*) in our garden on 1st August. Their remarkable resemblance at first to bird-droppings, and afterwards to the leaves of the food-plant, as well in shape and position as in colour, has already been described in the paper above mentioned. The protective imitation by the larvæ of this species is much closer than by those of *P. agamemnon*, possibly because they are not furnished with the same forbidding tentacles.

Our specimens attained to the length of about 1½ inches before assuming the pupa form. This No. 1 did on 9th August and emerged a perfect male imago on 20th. No. 2 was "found drowned" on 10th August, when apparently on the point of turning into a chrysalis. No. 3 was taken on the same tree as the others, but some weeks later, and belonged probably to another brood. She assumed the pupa form on 27th August, and a female imago of the *Diphilus* type resulted therefrom on 7th September.

Papilio panope.—The very handsome caterpillar of this species, rare in Bombay, was found on the upper side of a leaf of a cinnamon tree (*Cinamomum zeylonicum*) in our garden on 14th August. It was then upwards of 2 in. long, and on the point of assuming the chrysalis form, which it did on the 16th. The imago emerged on 31st August with the tip of its right forewing damaged, owing probably to careless handling of the larva by the servant who brought it in. The larva, which was somewhat deeply jointed, was of an olive-green colour, with small black dots, and larger crimson spots on the joints, and broad irregular markings of cream colour on the sides and back. On the back and head were short black tentacles. The chrysalis, attached by short black silky hairs at the tail end to one of the uprights of the cage head upwards, in the nearly vertical position characteristic of the *Papilionidæ*, and of a light brownish gray, marked with deeper brown and black, very closely resembled the rough bark on a piece of dead wood. The imago seems to imitate *Euplæa core*, which is also imitated by the female of *Hypolimnas bolina*.

Euplæa core.—These curious caterpillars were found on *Anodendron paniculatum*, in the Ladies' Gymkhana, on 31st July. They were smooth, slender, and of a general reddish brown colour, but on the back a very pale mauve, and closely marked with narrow dark brown transverse rings. They were furnished with eight dark brown tentacles arranged in pairs, one long and pointing forward, used as antennæ, above the second pair of legs form the head ; another, shorter, above the third ; another, yet shorter between the third and fourth ; and another, about the same length as the second, at the tail. In assuming the pupa form, which they did when about 2 inches long, they underwent a remarkable change. Leaving the food plant, they attached themselves to the undersides of other leaves, where, losing all likeness to caterpillars, and indeed to any living creature, they appeared to turn into unpleasant looking lumps of muddy slime or gum. These gradually assumed shape, hardening and brightening, till on the third day they were unmistakable chrysalises of burnished gold, hanging by the ends of their tails, with their heads downwards. The imago appeared in from seven to eight days after the chrysalis had assumed its bright metallic appearance.

Danais chrysippus.—These were found on *Calotropis gigantea*, in our compound on 15th September. In general appearance as to size, shape, tentacles, and dark ring markings of the body, they were not unlike the caterpillars last described, but differed from them in colour, being of a pale blue gray on the back, with yellow sides, and having ten pairs of oval yellow spots edged with black along the back. They assumed the chrysalis form on 17th September in the same position as those last described and leaving the food-plant to do so, but passing through no intermediate slimy stage. Of the chrysalises, one, which was suspended from the brown woodwork of the cage, was green, the other, suspended from the white mosquito net, was pale pink. Both opened on 24th September. We could detect no difference in the butterflies, except that in the one form the green chrysalis the rings round the underside of the abdomen were narrow, black, and continuously linear, while in the other they were broader, brown, and so deflected towards the centre from the sides as to have a somewhat crenate appearance. Those butterflies are imitated by the female of *Hypolimnas missipus*. The dichroic character of the pupa is noticed by Messrs. Marshall and de Nicéville in their very valuable work on the butterflies of India, Burma, and Ceylon (Vol. I., p. 51), where Mr. Wood-Mason is cited to the effect that the difference in colour is not sexual, but a protective resemblance, in the one instance to the leaf, in the other to the flowerbud of the food-plant. Our specimens, it will be observed, chose positions in which such protective resemblance could have no value. We thought the difference in colour might possibly be due to a difference in the light, as the chrysalis in the darker position, attached to the brown opaque body, was the darker in colour, while that in the lighter position, attached to the white transparent curtain, was itself almost white. The point would seem to be worth further careful investigation. That light has an effect on animal coloration as well as vegetable is beyond a question. This effect in insect life would appear to be illustrated by a gradual change from pale cream colour to orange of the lighter-coloured portions of the wing of the *Papilio crithonius*.

Of the eleven moths, one, the "death's-head" already mentioned, belonged to the family *Sphingidæ*, and four tussore moths (*Saturnia mylitta* to *Bombycidæ*). The remaining six belonged to two species, one to the first and five to the second, which we have been unable to determine.

Death's-Head.—We have not named this specimen, as it differs so much in size, and in some respects in appearance, from others in our collection. The caterpillar was found on a caladium leaf in our garden on 17th September. It was then about three inches long, smooth, of a grass green colour, with seven whitish diagonal lines each side. At the head end it had two peacock blue eyes in yellow spectacles, at the tail end a fulvous tentacle. It had its first encounter with the caterpillars of *Danais chrysippus* on 19th September, and its second on the 24th. On the 25th we found it trying to bury itself, and suspended it from the roof of the case as already described. There we left it when we started for Mahableshwar on 11th October, but found on the 27th that the moth had emerged in the interval. In general appearance it resembled the largest specimen of the family (*Acherontia styx* in our collection, that is to say, its forewings were of a dark mottled brown, paling to yellowish, faintly clouded with white at the tips, and its hind wings were yellow, marked with brown, while its body was dark purple with a narrow longitudinal streak of yellow on each side, and six black transverse rings. But it was far inferior in size, measuring barely four inches across the outspread wings, while the other was nearly six, and the skull mark was brown instead of white.

Saturnia mylitta.—These were found on *Zizyphus jujuba* in our compound on 4th September. When brought in, one had already completed, and another was just completing its cocoon. The third had just begun to spin, and finished on the same day. The fourth, which was still in its larva stage and feeding heartily, was rather more than three inches long, sparsely haired in tufts, somewhat deeply jointed, and very thick in proportion to its length. It was bright green in colour, with a triangular dark brown mark near the tail, its apex pointing forward, and a yellowish line running from it to near the head. On this line, at the head end, were two bright gold spots, and below it, between each pair of legs, a small oval orange spot with brown edges. About the head were a few small orange spots, and one rather larger dark brown. It cocooned on the 5th September. The cocoons were a pale whity brown colour, egg-shaped, about two inches in length, and suspended from the twigs of the leaf plant, two or three leaves of which were drawn down on to the sides of the cocoon. They opened, at the upper end, the first on 21st September, the second on the 22nd. The moths from both of these were males. The two other cocoons opened on the 25th September, and the moths from them were females. All through the night of the 25th September we suffered from a regular plague of tussore moths attracted into the house by our specimens. We caught twelve of them, all males, some with their wings in so tattered a condition that the wonder was they could fly at all. During the next day one of the females laid a number of eggs in clusters on the twigs of the food-plant in the cage. The other laid none. Whether it would have done so had we waited, we cannot say, for to avoid a repetition of the previous night's invasion we got rid of all our specimens before dark, and were left in peace.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

OF the three British ships of war which were sent to Delagoa Bay, the Raleigh is the flagship of Rear-Admiral Wells, commanding the Cape and West Coast of Africa Station. The Raleigh, Captain H. Wilmot Fawkes, is a second-class cruiser of 5,200 tons, and carries twenty-four guns, of which eight are 90-cwt, eight 6-inch 81-cwt, and eight 5-inch 38-cwt guns, together with twelve machine and four light guns. She was built at Chatham in 1873 and was recommissioned at Simon's Bay in June 1888. The Curacoa is a third-class screw cruiser of 2,380 tons, Captain R. W. Stopford. She was built at Glasgow in 1878, and was last commissioned at Devonport in March 1888. She carries four 6-inch 5-ton guns, eight 5-inch 40-cwt. guns, one 3 pounder quick firing, nine machine and two light guns. The Brisk, Commander A J Wicsloe, is a twin screw torpedo cruiser of the third class, of 1,770 tons. She was built at Glasgow in 1886, and was commissioned at Devonport in March 1888. She carries 6-inch 5-ton guns, eight 3-pounder quick-firing, two machine and one light guns.

The Spanish Government, determined to emancipate the country from its dependence upon foreign nations for its munitions of war, has of late years displayed great enterprise in the establishment of works for the building of war-ships and cannon. At Trubia the Government has erected an immense concern for the production of heavy guns, and is now about to put in Siemens furnaces for the casting of high grade steel for new ordnance. Among the guns lately turned out at Trubia are four which form part of the armament of the new Spanish steel cruiser Pelayo. Of these two are 49-ton 13-inch guns and two are 11-inch. One of the 49-ton guns was lately proved. The projectile used was of steel, weight 960 lbs., fired with a charge of 440 lbs. of prismatic powder, which gave an initial velocity of about 2,000 feet per second and a pressure near 20,000 lbs. per square inch. The guns are built on the Hontoria system. The penetrating power at short range is 32 inches of wrought-iron. Length of gun about 40 feet.

The French, not to be outdone by us, remarks the *London Figaro*, have also managed to unearth a survivor of the battle of Trafalgar in the person of one Emmanuel Louis Cartigny, who was serving as a seaman on the French line of battle-ship Le Redoubtable when Nelson gained his final great victory. On the morning of October 21, 1805, the Redoutable went into action with a crew of 800 men. At the end of the fight there were only 300 left to be made prisoners by our victorious fleet. Cartigny was one of the 300, and was a prisoner of war at Devonport until the peace. Of late years he has lived at Hyeres, and he is a familiar personality to visitors on the Promenade des Palmiers, where he still walks and gladly recounts his adventures to sympathetic listeners. His age is said to be ninety-nine, and he is the acknowledged *dogen* of the Legion of Honour.

Until quite recently, says the *Broad Arrow*, the Berlin War Office, through its commissariat department, purchased by contract nearly all its preserved provisions and food stores in the cheapest markets, without any reference or restriction as to the source of supply, and latterly American produce has furnished a large quota of such articles, more especially as regards preserved meats. Now, however, the Germans can say, *Nous avons changé tout cela*, and the War Minister, General Von Verdi du Vernois, acting, it is said, under the inspiration of the Chancellor, has resolved to give all, or nearly all, stored provision contracts to native firms, particularly the large establishments of Mayence, where these foods are a large source of revenue. This resolution has come as a complete surprise to some of the great firms at Hamburg agents for New York merchants, who have been advised by telegraph of the sudden stoppage of this branch of their export trade. The French, as well as the American, journals make merry over the new arrangements, and congratulate the German Army upon the exclusively national diet upon which its future campaigns will be fought, as they point out that the Mayence and other Rhenish firms will now have to purchase only in the home markets, thus giving their soldiers German beef, German mutton, German pork, German potatoes, and German peas, formerly supplied from the States at half the cost ! It may be remarked, *apropos* to the above, that the Presidential Message, cabled to Europe this week, does not allude to the new German regulations, but is strongly protective in character.

It is reported that, consequent on the recent outcry in the Press against the Victoria's guns, and the strong opinions expressed by so many competent authorities that as regards guns generally we are in a very bad way indeed, the Government has determined to constitute an Ordnance Board, to consist exclusively of naval officers, who will determine what weight and class of artillery shall be carried in each particular ship. If this highly desirable board really does come into existence, it is to be hoped that one of its first acts will be to cut down the number of different sorts of gun to be used on shipboard to some three or four. The variety at present allowed is as bewildering as it is needless and pernicious. Not long ago, for instance, four corvettes of the training squadron had each 6-inch breechloaders of a different pattern, for which different descriptions of ammunition, down even to the very firing-tubes, had to be provided. It would be too much to hope that, in the event of war and fresh ammunition having to be sent out, the right projectiles would get to the right gun, which would, however, be useless if they did not.

A queer, but characteristic, story comes to me from one of the Royal dockyards. Three naval officers, of some rank and seniority, had walked in to their duty in the Steam Reserve, and each carried a walking-stick. They met the Admiral Superintendent, who also had a walking-stick, and was followed by his coxswain, bearing an umberalla in case of rain. The three officers saluted, as in duty bound, but the Admiral stopped them, said he had the greatest objection to officers carrying walking-sticks, and that because he chose to use one himself it was no reason why anybody else should. This is a pretty tale, hardly, perhaps, worth recording, but surely the motives which created the incident were pretty also.

Relative to army signalling, General Wood has caused the following return to be promulgated for the information of the division at Aldershot ;—Cavalry, 16th Lancers, figure of merit, 345·94 ; 11th Hussars, 341·64 ; 19th Hussars, 341·44 ; 18th Hussars, 338·39. Infantry, 2nd Suffolk, 351 ; 2nd Royal Scots, 346 ; 1st Bedfordshire Regt., 346 ; 2nd Yorkshire, 346 ; 1st Liverpool, 345 ; 1st Devon Regt., 344 ; 1st Somerset Light Inf., 342. In his remarks General Wood states that the cavalry, artillery, and infantry are placed in three separate lists for classification :—Cavalry, 20 regiments ; artillery, 34 batteries ; infantry, 70 battalions. General Wood further states that he is much gratified at the great improvement which has taken place since last year in the regimental signalling ; but that there is room for improvement in the brigade work ; and he requests brigadiers to give their attention to the more extended and intelligent practice of the brigade signallers under specified ideas, embracing tactical conditions.

We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) are given to understand, on good authority, that the purchase officers of the army have at last made up their minds to contest the right of the Secretary of State for War to interpret his own warrants to the disadvantage of those who sank money in their commissions, under Government rules and regulations, and under the *bona fide* understanding" that it secured to them the right to rise to the highest rank of their profession, in accordance with the old rule which existed before purchase was abolished. A committee is now in course of formation, which will call for subscriptions for the payment of solicitors and counsel, to put test cases before the Court of Queen's Bench in due form. Messrs. Lewis and Lewis will be engaged to prepare the case for counsel. Trustees will be appointed for the administration of the "Purchase Money Defence Fund."

The newly published edition of the Queen's Regulations, Part II., contains the following relating to the qualifications of officers for the General Staff :—"No officer will be appointed to the Staff as a deputy assistant of the Adjutant-General's Department, or as brigade-major, who has not previously passed the final examination of the Staff College, or been trained in the Army Service Corps ; except officers holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel, officers of Royal Engineers who had completed seven years' service before May 1, 1870, and all officers of proved ability on the Staff in the field." In consequence of this rule, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, there should be a rush of candidates for the Army Service Corps. Already eight regimental officers who have joined or served with the Army Service Corps have been appointed to the Staff of the army, and this of itself is a sufficient evidence that if officers prove themselves worth anything with the Army Service Corps, they will be eventually rewarded by one of the Staff prizes of the service.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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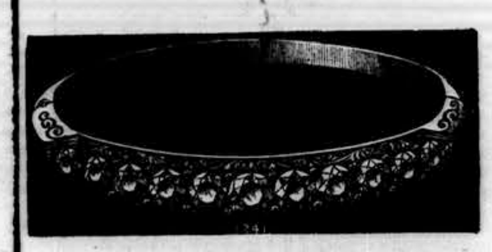
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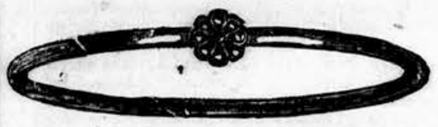
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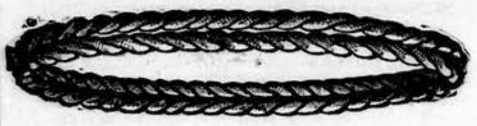
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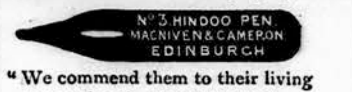

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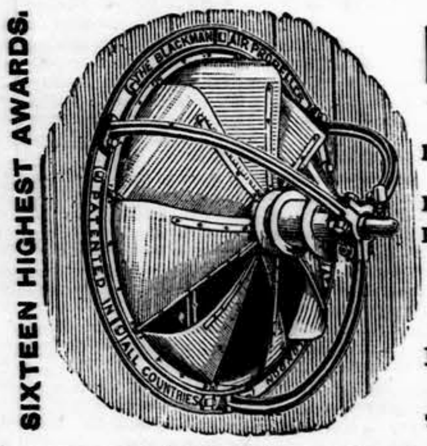

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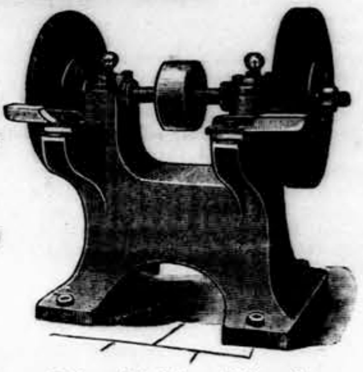
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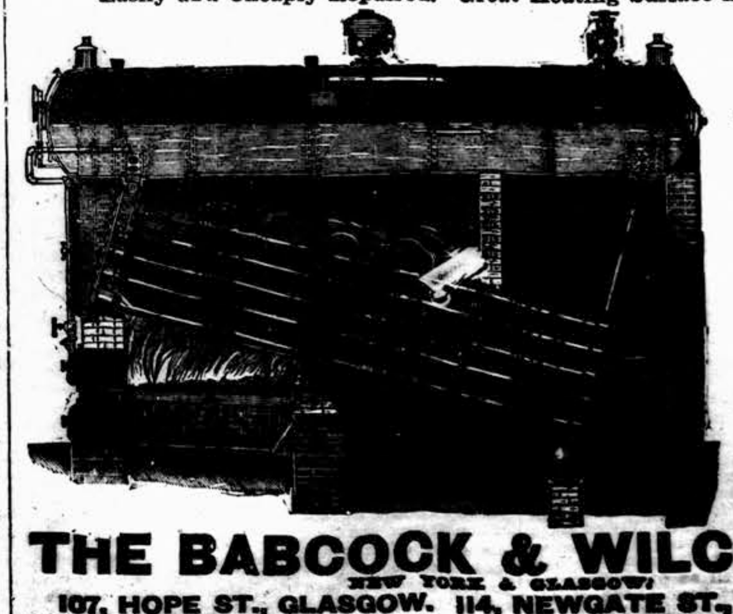

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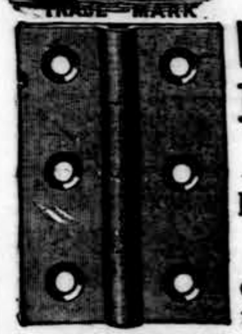

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

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"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

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